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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

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"The time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 489).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 489 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 264.)

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Notes and Comments.

Mr. Asquith Begins to Take Notice.

"He begins to take notice," is the joyful utterance of many a proud mother of a promising babe. Mr. Asquith moves slowly towards perceiving the signs of the times, but the motherly eyes which watch him are gladdened by beholding that nevertheless he does move. Indeed, his present position as revealed to the East London deputation is such that we are not surprised to find *The Manchester Guardian* holding it to be "of happy augury." Three things the Premier now knows: 1. That if the thing has got to come it is better to face it boldly. 2. That if women must have votes they ought to have them on the same terms as men. 3. That there are some Suffragists who dissociate themselves from criminal methods (he is a little uncertain as to who these are, but let that pass). We print elsewhere a statement issued to the press by the N.U.W.S.S. in regard to Mr. Asquith's pronouncement. In this statement it is pointed out that Suffragists have long demanded Women's Suffrage on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men, and that as the present basis of the franchise is acceptable to Conservatives, it may be that if Mr. Asquith does not face the haunting problem boldly in the near future, the Conservative Party may leave him and his party in a backwater by introducing a measure on that basis.

Lord Murray of Elibank.

Lord Murray does not seem to have been altogether fortunate in his letter to *The Times* about a Referendum on Women's Suffrage. *The Daily Chronicle* excused what it evidently regarded as a lapse of good judgment by referring to his recent prolonged absence abroad having put him somewhat out of touch with things as they are, and to a question in the House on the subject Mr. Asquith is reported in *The Times* as replying: "I have seen in the public press a letter from Lord Murray on this subject, but I am not satisfied that the suggestion made in it is the proper method of dealing with the question referred to."

The State: Ill-Fathered, Unmothered.

The published accounts of the Report Stage of the Children's Employment Bill deserve study. Mr. Booth, moving recommittal, stated that the House to discuss the Bill started at thirty-three, but fell on the first day to twenty, and then adjourned. The attendance, he added, got slacker and slacker, and in the last division on the fifth day, there were only eighteen members present, "of whom half were writing letters." Sir J. D. Rees referred to the difficulty business men have in attending a Committee sitting in the morning, and other members complained of the absence of the Law Officers of the Crown, while the following humorous description of the scene on the recommittal division appears in *The Times:* "The House divided and members entering from the Members' Lobby in some doubt how to vote were eagerly canvassed. . . . There was some laughter when a Nationalist member, who had almost reached the entrance to the Aye Lobby, was seized by a Labour member and dragged, apparently reluctantly, to the opposite Lobby." It is this sort of thing that sinks deep into the hearts of Suffragists, such legislators as these stand self-convicted—as *The Times* correspondent on Police Court Reform remarked, "There is no need to scream." Here are facts. Would that the Women's Co-operative Congress at Birmingham could have resolved themselves into a Court of Justice and arraigned the men who deal thus with the grave problems affecting the children and affecting the daily life of nearly every working-class family in the Kingdom. If the overworked mother is to be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice of the wages the poor little half-timers bring in, it will hardly be done at the call of such legislators, but as the free service of a free woman.

The Channing Arnold Case.

We understand from Mr. Wilson that he is holding over the article which he had intended to publish in *The Contemporary* next month, as he hopes it may not be needed.

Next Steps in Education.

Among the subjects discussed last week at the Conference bearing the above title, was whether the young shall be instructed in sex-knowledge. Dr. Letitia Fairfield and Dr. Paton, with others, held that they should be so instructed, under commonsense conditions. Certain advocates of athleticism, as a means for promoting moral health, brought down upon themselves the vials of the wrath of Mr. Bernard Shaw. Maintaining that training is the supreme means for the preservation of purity, Dr. Paton uttered the following fine phrase, "Temptation is not an examination in which he comes through best who knows most. Temptation is a storm, and he comes through best whose will is strong and whose anchor is sure."

The Work of Miss Elizabeth Banks.

The author of an interesting article in *The Ethical World* of June 1st quotes the whole of "The Laugh in the Church," and pays the following tribute to its power:—

". . . a wonderfully well composed prose-poem by Miss Elizabeth Banks. She is the gifted author of *The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl*, and of a book of short stories entitled *The Luck of the Black Cat*. The prose-poem to which I have alluded appeared—of all places—in The Common Cause (April 24th), which is edited by a Churchwoman; but this only shows how right I am in saying that the Woman's Cause has entered into a new phase."

Miss Banks contributes to this issue a vivid "impression" of the meeting held last week to inaugurate the Law-Abiding Suffragists' Metropolitan Fund.

"How to Solve the Present Difficulty."

Mrs. Besant's lecture on the above subject was duly delivered at Queen's Hall on Tuesday. The solution she offered, though not new, is one we all heartily endorse—give votes to women!

Mrs. Besant justly condemned the advocates, in press or police court, of lynch law, and she concluded her speech with a fine peroration, urging that, on the one hand, the Liberal Party should at once offer a Government measure, and, on the other, that should such an offer be made—officially and definitely—there should once again be a truce to militancy.

For the rest, Mrs. Besant was disappointing. She essayed to cover the whole history of the women's movement at home and abroad, but she conveyed the impression of not having altogether digested the facts with which she dealt, and in her enthusiastic apologia for militancy she ignored, with practical completeness, the whole field of Suffrage activity in the present day except that controlled by the W.S.P.U. Such *ex parte* treatment would have been legitimate if she had announced her intention of thus limiting her subject matter. This she did not do, but starting with an ambitiously wide range, she only narrowed her scope on arriving at the history of the last few years, thus damaging the reputation she has enjoyed in the past among many, for accuracy and breadth of view.

We trust that Mrs. Besant will study our movement more closely, and will learn that in actual fact there is a more excellent way for deeply offended and courageous womanhood than those acts of violence of which she expresses disapproval, but which, as an outsider would be bound to conclude from the whole tenour of her speech, she appears to regard as the only and inevitable means of expression for fiery souls.

Ave, Ave, Atque Vale.

A word of greeting to the men and women of the Salvation Army from all over the world, whose self-respecting bearing and intelligent, cheerful faces have brightened the streets of London during the past fortnight. In this Army, as Mrs. Bramwell Booth pointed out at one of the Congress meetings, "there is no restriction because of sex calculated to limit woman's influence or authority or opportunity to serve by sacrifice—men and women are equal." To her words may be added the testimony of Commissioner Higgins, who, after thirteen years' service under women chiefs, spoke in high praise of woman's qualities as leader. Even if they do not always agree with their methods, many Suffragists have a soft corner in their hearts for the Salvationists, because they like a spiritual army in which men and women fight side by side. We look to that peaceful but spirited body, the Active Service League, with its smart green uniform and cockade in the colours, to become the Salvation Army of the N.U.W.S.S.

Something to take Women's Minds off that VOTE.

The Times is quite an authority on what unsexes a woman and what does not. It is interesting, therefore, to learn that it permits, nay urges, English ladies to attend boxing matches. It thinks an escort is desirable.

Mrs. Philip Snowden.

It is with great satisfaction we have received the following report from Mr. Snowden: "Mrs. Snowden continues to make satisfactory progress. She is expected to be able to leave the nursing home next week."

In Parliament.

[We make no attempt to give a full account of the week's proceedings in Parliament. Our aim is merely to show what Parliament is doing with regard to questions which we have special reason to think would be more satisfactorily dealt with if women had the vote.]

Tuesday, June 16th.

Disappearance of Women and Girls (London).

There was a slight passage of arms between Viscount Wolmer (Newton, U.) and the Home Secretary over the answer given by the latter to a question asking for the return showing the number of women and girls that were reported to the police as having disappeared in London during every year of the last ten years; and how many of these in each year were traced.

Mr. McKenna regretted that, for reasons previously given, the return could not be granted.

Viscount Wolmer asked if the Home Secretary thought the number of girls who annually disappear in London was of such small importance that it was not worth while to collect the figures?

Mr. McKenna reminded Viscount Wolmer that he had given the figures for the last year, and that although a large number of women disappear in the year, almost all of them were traced.

On the adjournment of the House, Viscount Wolmer raised the question again. He pointed out that the Home Office had announced that 150 women had disappeared last year in London alone, and no trace found of them. "That appeared to reveal a very unsatisfactory state of affairs." Mr. McKenna had given a full return of accidents in mines due to shot-fire, and he contrasted the way in which the Home Secretary was willing to give a full return of accidents to miners who have votes, and the way in which he treated women, who had no votes.

Subsequently (June 22nd), Mr. McKenna, in answer to questions by Viscount Wolmer, as to whether any, and if so, how many, of the women and girls who had recently disappeared in London, and had been subsequently traced, had left their homes for purposes of immorality, said:—

"In order to obtain the information required it would be necessary for the police to make inquiry as to the morals of each of the women concerned—an inquiry which would give rise to grave offence in many cases, and would not be likely to produce correct information. . . . During the year ended December 31st, 1913, 1,083 girls under 16 and 3,017 women were reported to the Metropolitan Police as missing. It should be explained, however, that many of these were reported missing from homes in the country, information being circulated in London in case they should find their way here. The whole of the 1,083 girls were traced, and also 2,942 of the women. As regards the 75 cases not found, debt, family quarrels, uncomfortable situations, and similar reasons play an important part in the disappearances. The number of cases in which the disappearance was believed to be connected with irregular relations with men is about 10. In only one of these cases was there the slightest suspicion that the woman had been decoyed. The police made the closest inquiry, but were not able to find proof of the suspicion."

Thursday, June 18th.

Local Government Board (Estimates).

Lord A. Cavendish Bentinck (S. Nottingham, U.) expressed the hope that the President of the Local Government Board (Sir H. Samuel) would stand firm against any proposal that may be made for the large grouping of children in institutions. The Local Government Board had now insisted that women inspectors should be appointed to inspect children boarded out, and he trusted it would be made obligatory for Boards of Guardians to appoint women inspectors for children put out to nurse by relatives. The majority of these, he believed, were illegitimate children, "who specially need the care and attention of female inspectors."

Value of Women's Work in the Home.

Sir George Toulmin referred to a speech by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he said that the "out-relief ordinarily given to widows who are left with children whom they have to support, is miserably inadequate and utterly unsatisfactory." This unsatisfactory condition of affairs sprang "from a gross economic error in estimating the value of women's work in the home." The mistake made was in forcing the mother into the labour market and ignoring the effect on the household by the mother having to neglect or imperfectly perform the duties she had to discharge there:—

"Suppose a man to be earning 25s. a week, and his wife is at home, she is doing at least 15s. worth of work, and the income from work in that household is not 25s. but 40s. What happens when the man dies? The 25s. is lost. Then the widow is forced into the labour market, and the family loses a great part of the 15s.—the value of the mother's work—and the home then either loses that work or the work is very greatly deteriorated. It is demanded from the widow that she shall do the man's work and also her own mother's work in the household. It is not an eight-hour day, it is a sixteen or seventeen-hour day on every day of the week for her. A man does not and could not possibly do it."

Mr. Herbert Samuel (President of the Local Government Board) said the question of outdoor relief to widows or deserted wives with children was being dealt with, and he would urge the appointment of women inspectors to visit children placed out to nurse at the expense of their own parents.

Friday, June 19th.

Children (Employment and School Attendance Bill.)

Mr. Handel Booth (Pontefract, L.) moved that the Bill be recommitted, on the ground that it would recast the education system and upset trade all round, both as affecting masters and men. He criticised the manner in which the Bill had been discussed. "The House," he said, "must not think that there were seventy or eighty members giving patient attention to each clause." The number present, according to Mr. Booth, started at thirty-three, but fell on the first day to twenty, and then adjourned. The attendance got slacker and slacker, and in the last division, on the fifth day, there were only eighteen members in it, "of whom half were writing letters."

Mr. Goldstone (Sunderland, Lab.), as a supporter of the Bill, wished to say that he had not heard the word "children" mentioned in the debate yet. "I have not heard the interests of children ever mentioned. It is the last thing which seems to have occurred to hon. members."

Hon. members are not returned to the House by women as well as men, and the debate showed this clearly.

The debate was adjourned.

Monday, June 22nd.

Women's Suffrage.

Dr. Chapple (Stirlingshire, L.) asked the Prime Minister whether in view of the fact that women having no electoral voice in the selection of Members of Parliament, persistently allege that they suffer as a class from wrongs which a man-made Parliament will not redress, he would set up a Select Committee "to inquire into and report on alleged grievances."

Mr. Asquith replied that His Majesty's Government were quite willing to consider any grievances that might exist, but hardly thought a Select Committee for the purpose was necessary.

Mr. King (N. Somerset, L.) wanted to know if the Prime Minister was aware that Lord Murray of Elibank had recently advocated a Referendum of the electors on Women's Suffrage, "preferably previous to the next General Election," and whether Mr. Asquith would approach the leader of the Opposition with a view to finding out whether a Bill for this purpose "might be recognised as non-contentious."

Mr. Asquith said he was not satisfied that the Referendum was the proper method of dealing with Women's Suffrage, nor did he think that a Bill for the purpose could be regarded as non-contentious. Efforts to side-track Women's Suffrage once more unsuccessful.

Mr. Asquith Receives a Deputation of East End Working Women.

On June 20th, Mr. Asquith received a deputation of working women organised in connection with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's Federation, and led by Mrs. J. Scurr. Briefly, the events preceding this appear to be as follows:—On June 10th Miss S. Pankhurst was arrested as she was carried at the head of a working people's deputation from Old Ford to the House. The procession accompanying the deputation marched in an orderly manner to outside the Gaiety Theatre, where it dispersed by arrangement with the police, the majority of its members proceeding informally to Trafalgar Square and some on to Parliament Square. On June 18th Miss S. Pankhurst was released, after a hunger strike, and was conveyed to a position outside the House of Commons, where she announced her intention of remaining until Mr. Asquith consented to receive a deputation. On his consent being conveyed to her later in the evening by Mr. Lansbury, she agreed to be removed.

Mrs. Scurr, and the speakers of the deputation with her, dwelt on the economic and other disabilities of the unenfranchised working woman, whether married or single.

The following report of Mr. Asquith's reply is abridged from *The Westminster Gazette* and *The Manchester Guardian*:—

"He was glad to have the opportunity of meeting the present deputation for two reasons. In the first place, he understood the

organisation with which they were connected dissociated itself altogether from the criminal methods which had done so much to impede the progress of their cause. In the second place, the working people in the East End stood, in some respects, on a peculiar footing, and had a special case of their own, which was well worthy of attention. . . . No one felt more strongly than himself that the conditions were deplorable in many respects. He did not say they had been brought up to the level all hoped to see, but they had been substantially mitigated by legislation and by administration, as, for instance, by the Trades Board Bill. As regarded factory conditions, of which also illustrations had been given, there was very little doubt that the introduction of women in increasing numbers as factory inspectors had improved things in the interests of female labour, compared with what they were thirty or forty years ago. He had always been a very strong advocate of that reform, and he should like to see it, even now, more widely extended than it was. There were very sad cases in regard to the position of deserted wives and young unmarried mothers calling for special consideration, but even if all women over twenty-one had a vote, exercised it, and returned to the House of Commons people who were in sympathy with their wishes in the matter, they would still find the legislative problem, he would not say insoluble, but excessively difficult. With the best minds in the country inspired with the strongest sympathy and thoroughly representative of all the interests concerned, it would still remain a very difficult and complex problem, which could not be solved by any short cut or any heroic remedy. Upon one point he was in complete agreement with them :—

"I have always said that if you are going to give the franchise to women, give it to them on the same terms as men. Make it a democratic measure. It is no good paltering with a thing of this kind. If the discrimination of sex is not sufficient to justify the giving of the vote to one sex and the withholding it from another, it follows *a fortiori* the discrimination of sex does not justify, and cannot warrant, giving women a restricted form of franchise when you give it to men in an unrestricted form. *If the change has got to come* we must face it boldly, and give it on a thoroughly democratic basis."

Replying to certain comments made in regard to the sentences of Miss S. Pankhurst and others, Mr. Asquith added :—

"Your suggestion is that there is a different measure of justice or injustice, whichever you like to call it, meted out as between men and women in these matters, and next, quite apart from that allegation, your suggestion is that this is not an offence, such as any form of criminal violence would be, for which that would be an appropriate punishment. I will gladly speak to the Home Secretary about these cases, and consult him on the matter.

"There is not the faintest disposition in any quarter to be vindictive, and although it has unfortunately become necessary to take such steps as can be taken to repress the use of organised violence, there is no desire on the part of any of my colleagues, and certainly not on my own, in any way to interfere with the fullest expression of free speech and the proper organisation of public opinion in all the forms with which we are so familiar in our English political life. Whether we regard it as right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient, that is a perfectly constitutional purpose. I must ask you to be content with these considerations, and to assure you that I will give your arguments my most careful consideration."

MR. ASQUITH'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

The following statement has been issued to the press by the N.U.W.S.S. :—

"The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is glad to note that the steady advance which has been apparent in the attitude of the Prime Minister towards Women's Suffrage in his replies to each of the deputations which he has received in the past, was continued in his answer to the East End Suffragists on Saturday. He recognises the injustice of discriminating between men and women, if the franchise is to be granted to women at all. This is a good step towards recognising the injustice of discriminating between them to the extent of withholding the vote from women altogether. We must, however, point out that in this Mr. Asquith only comes into line with the Women Suffragists throughout the country. Their demand has always been 'the vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.' If the present basis of the men's franchise is (as some Liberals have suggested) so restricted that even the extension of the vote to women on the same terms will not create a democratic franchise, that is not the fault of the women or the women's demand. Moreover, however undemocratic may be the basis which the Liberal Party still tolerates, it cannot be made less—it must, indeed, be made far more—democratic by being widened to include some millions of hitherto unenfranchised citizens.

"We repeat that no demand for anything less than the vote on equal terms with men has ever been made by non-party Women Suffragists (scores of thousands of whom are organised in Suffrage Societies throughout the Kingdom). The Conciliation Bill, the only measure ever introduced into the House of Commons, the scope of which was more limited, was the production not of the Women Suffrage Societies, but of a committee of M.P.'s of all parties; and it is worth recording that the deviations from the 'equal terms' demand in that measure were made at the instance, not of the Conservative, but of the Liberal members of that committee. A Suffrage measure introduced by a Conservative Government would in all probability give votes to women on the present basis. By implication Mr. Asquith does not desire this, as he speaks of an 'unrestricted franchise' for both men and women. That Women's Suffrage is bound to come the most ardent Anti-suffragist is not now at pains to deny. There is only one way in which Mr. Asquith can ensure that it will not come in a form of which he disapproves. He must, as he himself suggests, 'face it boldly,' and introduce a measure 'on a thoroughly democratic basis.'"

PUBLIC MORALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

From June 15th to 18th a Conference arranged by the International Abolitionist Federation was held at Portsmouth to discuss "A Constructive Policy—involving the reduction of immorality and the diseases resulting therefrom." In his Presidential address to a large meeting of welcome, the Bishop of Winchester made a notable declaration of the importance of dealing with moral evil by moral forces. This whole subject, he said, became ever more complex. The action taken must grow increasingly scientific, and must reckon with the economic forces of irregular employment and low wages, and the like, which counted for so much in the matter. They would ask new things from the medical profession—that they would not use their knowledge and remedies to make vice more easy and indulgence more safe; and that they should make men and women aware of the judgment of God, silently written in the grim detail of fact, and challenge our youth, in the name of clean, wholesome, noble manhood and womanhood to help in making the new morality, which may, please God, in a far-off day, wipe the nightmare of prostitution off the earth.

At the opening meeting warm tribute was paid to the devoted service of the late President of the Federation, the Hon. James Stuart, who, with Mrs. Josephine Butler, had been one of the founders of the Federation. M. Yves Guyot, of Paris, the distinguished economist, was unanimously elected in his place. M. Guyot was one of the early martyrs of the movement, having suffered imprisonment, some forty years ago, for his outspoken criticism of the Regulation system.

Mr. J. Bronson Reynolds (New York), speaking on the responsibility of the Law Makers towards the Progressive Reduction of Public Immorality, and Councillor Dawson (Hull) speaking of the duty of local authorities, both agreed in condemnation of segregated vice districts.

On the utility of the employment of women police, they were equally agreed, as was also Frau Scheven, speaking later from her German experience. Women police, it was explained, could not be substituted for policemen, but properly trained, they could support the work of the police and could do work which men cannot do.

The third days' discussion was on the "Responsibility of the State towards the Reduction of Venereal Diseases." This was a "Doctors' Day," and some very remarkable papers were given. Dr. Skinner dealt with diseases in the British Army. He showed how disease had been reduced during recent years, partly by improved methods of diagnosis and treatment, and partly because of the improved moral tone of the soldier, owing to the betterment of his social conditions, the provision of rational recreation, and the example of sobriety set by his officers. From this Army experience many valuable lessons could be learnt for use in the civilian population. More education for the general public was suggested—particularly among certain classes, such as school teachers and health visitors.

As with the lawyers, so the doctors were practically unanimous. They strongly urged early and adequate treatment of all sufferers. The result of an enquiry among the thirty-two nations represented at the International Bureau of Public Hygiene, demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that early treatment (without notification) is much better adapted to check the spread of disease than any compulsory measures.

Dr. Helen Wilson, winding up the discussion, said that in the long run there was no real divergence between the teaching of true hygiene and true morality, and if their ideas appeared to conflict, there was something wrong with one or the other, or perhaps with both. The idea that hygiene was promoted by the regulation of prostitution, was now as obsolete as the belief that it was somehow in the interests of morality to allow venereal diseases to flourish unchecked. It must be remembered that hygiene was made for man, not man for hygiene.

THE URGENT NEED OF WOMEN POLICE.

The Council Room at Caxton Hall was crowded to the doors last Friday afternoon at the meeting held by the Criminal Law Amendment Committee under the Presidency of the REV. DR. COBB.

MISS CONSTANCE TITE gave an interesting account of the work done by women police officials in Germany. The first woman police commissioner in Germany, Schwester Arendt, was appointed eleven years ago, the second was appointed a year later, and in the spring of last year thirty-five German towns had women police officers.

MRS. PAGET said that the growing familiarity of the idea that women police were necessary was a sign of the coming victory in the war against vice.

MR. BRONSON REYNOLDS, a prosecuting attorney in New York City, described the achievements of women police in America. He believed that the need for such officials was beginning to be realised everywhere. They should have all the legal powers of the full policeman, including the power of arrest. The Commissioner of Police in Denver wrote recently : "The best man on the Denver Police

Force is a woman." The entire machinery of the criminal law in every country would be materially improved by the addition of women police. A woman policeman in uniform was going to be respected quite as much as a man in uniform, and physical force was required in only a very small part of a policeman's duties. "There is a definite need for policewomen already existing," Mr. Reynolds declared. "We haven't to create a need. We have to educate the public to realise it."

Schwester Henriette Arendt said she had found long ago in Germany the need for women police to protect children and supervise young girls. Women were also needed to make investigations in questions connected with prostitution and assault:—

"I saw the great need for women to stand by and help these women. But I was a witness against the women prisoners, instead of being a help to them, and I have seen that it is necessary also to have women as lawyers and judges. I am sure the conditions will not be better until we have jurywomen and women judges and lawyers."

Mrs. Bigland said that attempts had been made in Chicago to hamper the work of the women police. They should be women of some experience and education.

Councillor Margaret Ashton said that she understood that there were more difficulties surrounding this question in London than in the Provinces, but Manchester seemed to be ripe for a campaign in this direction. Unfortunately, there was as yet no woman on the Manchester Watch Committee, and she regarded the appointment of a woman on that Committee as the proper prelude to the introduction of women police. An entirely different moral standard was needed in our streets, and this would be upheld by the presence of uniformed women, who would also be a valuable protection for young girls and boys. "We want," said Miss Ashton, "not only to see the attitude of the public towards morality improved; we want to see the attitude of administrators of the law towards it improved." She believed that women police would do much in that direction. The work done by women police in other countries was beginning to accustom people to the idea of their necessity. "Where men and women work together in public matters you can solve difficulties that have been insoluble before."

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD, BIRMINGHAM, 1914.

Of course, the surroundings helped. The Central Hall, where the Congress met and fed, is a fine red building, opposite the beautiful Law Courts, red also, which, together with the University, have given Birmingham the name of the terra-cotta city. Specially fine weather had been arranged outside, and specially good meals in the long dining-room within. In the great cool audience hall the platform was decorated with flowers in the Suffrage colours (accidentally, of course) and the ninety-nine banners made a fine display. Many of them bore the device of the bee-hive, or the clasped hands, and some especially were of great artistic beauty. Every delegate wore a flower, poppy, cornflower, sunflower (small), &c., except the representatives from Scotland, who had to content themselves with tartan ribbon, for the time for heather and thistles is not yet.

One felt as one surveyed the 920 delegates, representing what they themselves so fitly describe as "a great self-governing body of working women," how well-fitted they were to exercise the vote. One could but hope that the 920 "only parents," as they got the children ready for school and put them to bed on these three days, thought so too.

There were greetings from the Swedish Guild, battling against difficulties, but sending the cheery message, "no success without struggle." Holland and Austria also sent good wishes; the Austrian women's message was, "The victory of one is the victory of all." Mrs. Essery's presidential address was most inspiring: "Women," she said, "cannot lead lives of the highest usefulness and endeavour unless they have the means of being self-supporting and self-respecting." She gave one the impression that the "32,000 intelligent Englishwomen" constituting the Guild membership were more concerned with children than any other subject; and she demanded better education and less "terrible waste of the important years of adolescence" by the exploitation of child labour. She further declared that the men must accept their views, for "the supremacy we have allowed the men . . . for years, has been and still is a great drawback to our progressive policy."

That this was no empty phrase was amply evidenced when the offer of a £400 grant from the Central Body (composed of men), coupled with the condition that the Guilds should not discuss subjects of which the Central Body disapproved, came up for discussion. There was indignant repudiation of any such condition. "We will not be dictated to as to what we shall discuss; we have helped to subscribe this money, but we will do without it rather than sell our independence," they declared; and the resolution embodying this feeling was carried unanimously with acclamation and cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs.

The subjects on the agenda arousing most interest were National Care of Maternity, National Education, Divorce Law Reform, and Pensions for Widows and Deserted Wives.

The maternity resolution demanded a maternity benefit of £5 for *all* mothers (under the £160 limit), 30s. to be paid at the time of confinement, and the rest in 10s. a week for three weeks before and four after, that the mother might not have to bake, and wash, and scrub in her delicate condition. They protested that the money still got into the hands of the man, and urged that its administration should be placed under Public Health Authorities. Pregnancy sickness benefit, and the compulsory notification of all births, still births, and miscarriages was insisted on, in the interests of the health of the mother, together with more women health officers, maternity centres, and municipal midwives.

It was very striking how dominant in all their discussions was concern for the child. The health of the mother must be guarded for the sake of the baby; when divorce was the only solution for degrading conditions and unhappy homes, it must be freely obtainable, for the children's sake as well as for the parents'. Deserted and widowed mothers must have pensions, that the children might be fed; a fair wage was demanded for girl workers and dressmakers' apprentices, because they must be enabled to become strong and healthy mothers, capable of bearing strong and healthy children in the future.

The following Suffrage resolution was passed unanimously, and with enthusiasm, "In order that the women concerned may have a voice in the laws and administration necessary to improve the conditions of working-class maternity, this Congress calls for a Government Bill giving adult women both the Parliamentary and Municipal vote, and urges all Guildswomen at the next Parliamentary election to support only those candidates who will pledge themselves to this reform."

Finally, the note of the whole Conference may be summed up in the following sentences, culled from some of the various speeches: "If any one on earth most justly earns, not only her meagre board, but the right to a competent living and equal consideration with the wage earner, it is the wife who is a mother. We are out to work for the children, for ourselves, *and* for the men (for they are *our* men). But we are not prepared to work as subordinates. We will sink or swim with the men, but we will not be dominated; and it is our duty to educate all our men until they agree with us."

No half-heartedness there! One felt, all through, the aroused watchfulness, the unflinching determination of the motherhood in these women, brought to bay for the protection of the childhood of the nation.

Carol Ring.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

The Bishop of London's Criminal Law Amendment Bill, raising the age of consent of girls, will probably reach Committee Stage some time in July.

A public meeting in support of the Bill, is to be held in Caxton Hall, on Friday next, June 26th, when Lord Kinnaird will preside, supported by the Earl of Selborne. The Bishop of Kensington will represent the Established Church of England Men's Society, and the Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, the National Free Churches, delegates from many of which will also be present. All sympathisers with the Bill are urged to be present.

THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS BILL.

Resolution adopted on June 18th, 1914:—

"The Women's Local Government Society deeply regret that in Clauses 10 and 11 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill it should be proposed to re-enact the disabilities imposed in 1870 on married women and widows in regard to their nationality. They beg leave respectfully to urge upon his Majesty's Ministers that such provisions must constitute a disqualification for the British-born wives and widows of aliens, both for being parochial electors and for election to local bodies, and even for continuing to serve if already elected as Councillor or Guardian. They deplore that at a time when the Government has introduced a Bill to render further available the services of married women in local government, the proposed legislation would have the opposite effect."

MARRIAGE OFF THE STRENGTH.

Mrs. May Tennant, who conducted an inquiry into the conditions of marriage off the strength of regiments, in her report to the Secretary for War states that she is satisfied that the present restrictions press hardly on men who desire marriage, but who, because of the limitations of the married establishment, must either abandon the Army or expose their wives to the poverty, discomfort, and distress almost universally inseparable from marriage off the strength. She considers that the fighting efficiency of the soldier is impaired by the prevailing practice of sharing with his family rations intended solely for himself, while he suffers both in health and morals from the character of his lodgings. Mrs. Tennant holds that on military grounds a substantial addition to the married roll is impracticable, but she recommends that the married roll should be increased to include all sergeants permitted to serve beyond twelve years, 50 per cent. of the remainder, and that non-commissioned officers in Class 19 should be placed on the same footing as those in Class 19. For an intermediate class she recommends the creation of a candidate's list, admission to which would carry privileges minor to the married roll, such as the provision of lodgings with washhouses near the barracks, and instruction to the women in needlework and hygiene.

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WOMAN DOCTOR APPOINTED TO PRISON SERVICE.

(Specially Communicated.)

The Prison Commissioners, under the chairmanship of Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brice, have appointed Dr. Selina Fox, M.D., B.S., to the Prison Service, to act as Lady Superintendent and Deputy Medical Officer at the Convict and Preventive Detention Prisons and Borstal Institution, and the State Inebriate Reformatory at Aylesbury. Her duties will commence in September next. The position of Governor is to be taken later, after Dr. Fox has acted as Deputy Governor. This is an entirely new appointment in the history of prison reform, and it is hoped by the Prison Commissioners that should this experiment succeed, other prisons may make similar arrangements, where the prisoners are all women.

Dr. Fox is at present Medical Officer and Superintendent at the Bermondsey Medical Mission, 44, Grange Road, Bermondsey, where she has worked for the last twelve years. She was a student at the London School of Medicine for Women, and qualified in 1899.

Some Other Interesting Appointments.

We learn that the Bolton Watch Committee have appointed Miss Eva Burton, assistant under the Probation of Offenders Act, to the staff of the police force. She will work under the direction of the chief constable, mainly in cases in which girls are concerned.

The Monmouthshire Federation of the I.L.P. has elected a woman, Miss Minnie Pallister, of Brynmawr, as President.

On June 11th, a vacancy on the Board of Guardians in Birmingham was filled by the election of Miss Adelaide Lloyd. The voting was 1,722 for Miss Lloyd, while the two male candidates only polled 482 votes between them. We are glad to record that Miss Lloyd is a Suffragist. There are now in Birmingham twelve Women Poor Law Guardians, of whom eight are avowed Suffragists.

Miss Gertrude Tuckwell is a member of the Committee formed in connection with the International Christian Congress on Social Reform to be held at Bâle next September.

A WOMAN ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR.

A Concert given by the South Hampstead Orchestra in the Queen's Hall on June 16th is a notable instance of women's work. Nine-tenths of the orchestra are amateurs, three-fourths of them women. It is led by a woman, and conducted by a woman, Mrs. Julian Marshall, who has gradually built up a body of musicians able to give an admirable rendering of such "hard nuts" as, for example, Brahms Symphony in E minor.

MISS NETTLEFOLD PASSES LAW TRIPOS.

Miss Nettlefold, who is senior student at Newnham College, and President of the Debating Society, has just passed (in Class I.) the Law Tripos at Cambridge, being the first woman to have taken both parts of this examination. Miss Nettlefold is one of the four women who contested the case against the Law Society last autumn, and she is also a member of the Committee found to try and get a Bill through Parliament to allow women to practise as lawyers. In September Miss Nettlefold intends taking her London LL.B. degree.

DEATH OF A PROMISING WOMAN SCIENTIST.

Miss Marion Mabie died early this week in New York from diphtheria, contracted while experimenting with a serum which she hoped would prove efficacious in the fight against the dread malady. Miss Mabie, who graduated brilliantly from college, had been studying throat diseases for several years. Her experiments had attracted considerable interest in medical circles.

A GREAT APOSTLE OF PEACE.

We learn with regret that, according to a Reuter Vienna telegram, the Baroness von Suttner, the well-known author, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, died on Sunday, at Vienna, aged seventy-one. Baroness Bertha von Suttner was for a quarter of a century the most distinguished woman leader of the International Peace Movement, and was known as the author of "Lay Down Your Arms."

BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEAS.

Woman Suffrage Union.—The first conference of the above Union will be held in London on July 9th. The Union originated in New Zealand in March, 1913, and by its means the enfranchised women of Australia and New Zealand will co-operate with the Suffragists of Canada and South Africa, "in common endeavour to obtain for the women of these countries the same political rights as are already enjoyed by the men, and to arouse the women in all the self-governing dominions to a fuller sense of their duties and responsibilities as citizens." The meetings will be held at Westminster Palace Hotel, at 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Reception, 8.30, with entertainment by Actresses' Franchise League.

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Some Books on Child Problems.

Child Labour in the United Kingdom. By Frederick Keeling, M.A. (King. 7s. 6d.)

The Care Committee, the Child, and the Parent. By Douglas Pepler. (Constable. 2s. 6d.)

It is difficult, in a limited space, to express our appreciation of the skill and knowledge displayed by Mr. Keeling in his treatment of the subject of "Child Labour in the United Kingdom." The pitiful record of the past sufferings of the child labourer which Mr. Keeling brings briefly, yet vividly, before us, and the steps taken by the pioneer reformers of the eighteenth century to remedy the evils of their day, should strengthen in present-day workers a determination to acquaint themselves more fully with the nature of the reforms still urgently necessary, and to take their share in seeing that the existing provisions of the Children's Act are effectually administered.

Suffragists will be especially interested in Mr. Keeling's weighty words upon the connection between child labour and the inadequate relief granted to families in which there are no adult wage-earners (p. 64). Mr. Keeling also draws attention to the evils of street-trading, and to the need of co-operation between the Home Office and education authorities in this and other matters. The statistics, which have been tabulated with great skill and care, are invaluable, both as a record of progress and as reference tables for Care Committee workers and others. Because public opinion needs arousing upon the great question of child labour, and because we desire to see it aroused to intelligent action, we hope that Mr. Keeling's book will be widely read and that its influence will be far-reaching.

Mr. Pepler sets forth delightfully the high ideals which should inspire the Care Committee worker, and the practical application of those ideals to the work in hand.

In the chapter on "Free Meals," the author deals with his subject from a historical and philosophical standpoint; in a further chapter, he gives us the encouragement of his own experience, and that of other expert workers.

We heartily recommend this book by "the first organiser of Care Committees" to all who seek for inspiration or for counsel in their labours on behalf of "the nation's greatest asset," the citizen of to-morrow.

Correspondence.

FROM A TRADE UNIONIST'S POINT OF VIEW.

[*It gives us great pleasure to publish the following from one of our South London friends. We only wish politicians in power would reason as wisely.*]

Dear Comrade,—I send you a little screed, which you are at liberty to publish. I should not be offended if my time had been "wasted" in writing it. I am sure it represents the view of the *thinking* working-man. Wishing you a speedy success, I am, yours, &c.,

A. A. G.

Madam,—I was very sorry to see the lady speakers hustled on Friday evening on Deptford Broadway. I do not intend to apologise for the audience, because ignorance of the present situation, in my opinion, is a crime. Somehow or other, crowds seem to think that all Suffragettes are militants, and the crowd of to-day is the crowd of Coriolanus. I did the best thing I could think of—insulted a man on his lack of intelligence and manhood, and then argued the point with him until he saw the justice of Woman Suffrage. My case was made easier for me by the fact that we were both Trade Unionists. What I always point out to my fellow-workers is the vital necessity of the vote to women workers in order to free themselves from their centuries of economic serfdom. I am met by the reply that women "don't think"! If this ridiculous statement is true, whose fault is it? There is too much egotism in men; they prevent women from sharing the burden, and then complain that women are shirkers. To keep our sisters out of the great issues of to-day—and to-morrow—narrows their vision and makes them, in a great number of cases, frivolous and an easy prey to circumstances of all kinds. In the management of the home woman is supreme, but too often receives little credit for her efforts. Man, by his indifference to the struggle for existence by the woman under the present chaotic system, often forces a woman into the toils of the publican, the tallyman, the moneylender, and other harpies on her sex. Therefore, I would give the woman the vote, so that she can raise her voice against the evil sweating of our daughters in the factory or as home workers; so that she can protest against the rise in price of household commodities; so that she can get equal treatment in the Divorce Court; so that a "man" shall take his place beside her in the dock in the case of illegitimate child "murder"; so that she can use her unrivalled power of persuasion to make this materialistic world a brighter and more human spot for those to come and those at present struggling under unequal burdens. Give her a chance—allow her to think and act. We shall never regret it, I am sure. "Cranks" tell me the vote is wanted for rich women only. This is rubbish. There are thousands of working-class homes where a grown daughter occupies a room of rateable value by herself, and of widows struggling with a family. Why should they not in equity have votes on the same terms as men? If the Suffrage Societies could influence their Parliamentary supporters to introduce a Bill in Parliament to compel local and county authorities to prepare the Parliamentary and Municipal Registers, I am sure they would remove one of the greatest obstacles to the enfranchisement of women, as now the majority of registration agents are, I believe, against Votes for Women, solely on account of the extra work and expense.

I am an Adult Suffragist, but am always open to accept something on account, which increases my desire for "more," and to that end, though a working man, I support with all my heart and endeavours Votes for Women—by constitutional methods.

A.A.G.

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FLOGGING UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

MADAM,—I do not think I have done the Archbishop of Canterbury "any injustice," as you call it. The following passage from his Grace's speech at the London Opera House, in November, 1912, as given in the full and verbatim report in *The Awakener*, November 12th, 1912, though somewhat differently worded from my recollection of it, shows clearly that the Archbishop is on the side of flogging:—

> "And then the other objection: You must not increase the punishment—above all, you must never use the lash—lest you degrade either the criminal or the man who flogs. Degrade whom? Degrade the villain who has sunk to the cowardly devilry of battening on the craftily-contrived ruin of innocent girls? I defy you, do what you will, to degrade that man. Will you degrade the man who wields the lash? A most unwelcome duty—but who would not honourably fulfil it if thereby he helps, as he will, to render less likely the ruin of one innocent girl?"

The Humanitarian League has very kindly sent me their little pamphlet on the subject, and a copy of the memorial to the Prime Minister. As regards the former, it is almost out of date, it does not include the White Slaver, and the offender against children in its arguments, nor does it touch on the deterrent possibilities of legalised flogging.

As to the memorial, it seems to me absolutely worthless, the signatories appended being those of eminent and noble women, who are in no way specialists in criminology. It is most unfortunate that prison authorities are forbidden by their office to guide public opinion out of their vast experience. Could such a man as Evelyn Ruggles Brise, humane and long visioned, tell us what he thinks on this matter, we should have ground for forming an opinion.

My only reason for any hesitation as to the flogging of men procurers, is that it is highly improbable that the English nation would consent to the flogging of women offenders. This differential treatment is, of course, contrary to Suffragism. We claim, I know, equality, and not privileges. It tends to make the law of no effect, in that men shelter behind the skirts of women. I would have it a law that both men and women be subject to flogging upon our Statute Books, but hope it would never have to be put into practice.

ISOBEL FITZROY HECHT.

[*Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht certainly proves her point about the Archbishop of Canterbury, and we apologise for suggesting that she was mistaken. We agree that the flogging of men and not women "tends to make the law of no effect"; but we cannot think that to extend it so as to include women, and "hope it would never have to be put into practice," is a very hopeful solution of the difficulty.*—ED., C.C.]

ARE WE TOO LADY-LIKE TO SELL "THE COMMON CAUSE"?

MADAM,—May I use your columns to ask a question of members of the N.U.? How is it that, whereas one sees numbers of volunteers selling the *Suffragette* and *Votes for Women*, one so seldom comes across a seller of THE COMMON CAUSE? Can it really be that our members are less enthusiastic than those of the other Societies? Or is it (I have heard the taunt) that we are too "lady-like" to do such things as street-selling? (Even titled ladies sell flowers in the streets on Alexandra Day!)

It seems to me most important that our paper should be allowed to speak for itself. For we know that the papers are full of the doings of the Militants, that our own constitutional doings get hardly any notice, and that consequently we have constantly to explain that there *is* a great law-abiding Union with some 52,000 members. The general public does not go out of its way to buy a Suffrage paper—we must take it to them. Sellers are, I believe, coming forward, but very slowly. Surely there are more who could offer for this work, if even for an hour a week. We have a paper of which we need not be ashamed. In tone and matter it compares favourably with any other Suffrage organ. Of course, it is not pleasant work, though some people like it. But we all get used to it, however bad we feel the first time. I have not sold for very long, so I must speak humbly, but I feel it is just because I am not quite hardened to it that I can encourage others to try. When the great day of rejoicing comes, when the fight is won, how regretful some of us will feel that we did so little of the unpleasant part of the work which had to be done by someone.

MADELINE GLASIER.

ERROR OF MILITANT TACTICS.

MADAM,—Those who deeply deplore violent acts committed in our cause must have been glad to read the current number of THE COMMON CAUSE. It is well to have strong personal conviction authoritatively confirmed.

If such acts continue, cannot all we who believe in the might of the 'Sword of the Spirit" utter our cry to the Father of the Spirits, that He will send enlightenment to misguided children, with clearer light and greater power to us all.

To those who may not believe in such a Father, I would say—Let us all will that these deeds of violence shall cease.

M. FILSELL.

INSURANCE AGAINST SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT.

MADAM,—I think that your readers will be interested to learn that an *all* sickness and accident policy for professional and business women is about to be issued. Hitherto the companies have fought shy of issuing a policy of this description, on the ground that the claims arising from women would be so many that they would swamp the premiums. The best policy for women on the market up till now has covered only accidents and certain specified diseases, but as many women workers have expressed to me their dissatisfaction at such inadequate cover against times of illness, I put the matter before some underwriters at Lloyds, with the result that a policy has been formulated which should fully satisfy their requirements, and meet a great demand.

It is, of course, impossible to foretell whether the experiment will prove a commercial success, until it has been in force for a year or two, but I feel that a step in advance has been made, as far as insurance for women is concerned.

SHELLEY GULICK.

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WIND AND TIDE.

BY E. RENTOUL ESLER.

Author of "The Wardlaws," "The Trackless Way," "The Way they Loved at Grimpat," "A Maid of the Manse," &c.

SYNOPSIS.

Kate Burnsley is the daughter of a rough Irish farmer, but her mother had been brought up in a refined and cultured home, and had only married Burnsley because her father, the Rev. John Moffatt, was reduced to poverty. On her mother's death, Kate takes her place as mistress of the farm, and performs her duties well, but she is in thoroughly uncongenial surroundings. Everything in the house that stirs her imagination, that seems beautiful, has come to Kate from her mother's people. Kate worships her brother Neil, who is training as a solicitor, and resents the admiration of Dick Nelson, a handsome but rough young man, who is obliged to work on her father's farm, because his people had wasted away all their possessions while he was still a child. Biddy Doyle, who comes in to "lend a hand" in the kitchen, has a great admiration for Dick, and, deeply as she is devoted to Kate, rather resents her attitude towards the young man.

Neil comes home for a short holiday, and brother and sister plan out a delightful future together. Her brother's companionship makes Richard Nelson's wooing all the more repugnant to Kate. One day, however, on her way home from market, she is rescued by Nelson from a mad dog, and in the first grateful consciousness of deliverance allows him to kiss her, but as soon as she recovers herself she repulses him. He leaves her in anger but comes next day, to tell her that he has had an offer of a post with a good salary, and asks her to promise to marry him. Again Kate repulses him, and when later on he writes to say that he has come into some property, and that he is still fond of her, she answers his letter rudely. A second letter arrives from Nelson, telling Kate that he has a mortgage on her father's farm, and asking if this makes any difference to her views. She replies that it does not.

Kate's father, however, has different views. Unable to pay off the mortgage, it does not occur to him that his daughter will "have other views than to save her father and brother," especially as Neil has come home seriously ill. In an interview with Nelson he promises that Kate shall marry him, and rides off in high good humour, leaving the young man ill at ease. "He wanted her so much that he would take her against her will, but only in the hope that one day she would be satisfied."

Persuaded by her father and brother, Kate at last consents to marry Nelson. He comes to the farm, and she is summoned to come and speak to him.

CHAPTER VIII.

"I HAVE told Dick you are willing," her father said, and then went out closing the door behind him.

Nelson stood for an instant looking at her sheepishly. Then he sat down.

"Speak for yourself; say what you think," he began, after a moment's pause.

"I don't want you any more than I ever did, and when you know that, I cannot think why you want me."

"I mean to be very good to you; in time I think you will be content."

"Never, in this world, with you; but we are poor, as you know, and Neil is ill. It is that that keeps me here, when, in a way, the place is yours. If you will promise to help Neil, to get him all he wants, to send him abroad, if that is best for him, and, if, in addition, you will give the mortgage back to father, if you think I am worth all that, then I consent, as I would consent to die for the family."

"Am I as horrible as all that?" he asked unsteadily.

"A woman either loves a man, or she does not; when she does not, I do not think his goodness or his clemency matters. Nothing pleads with me for you but our poverty; in your place I should decline the bargain."

"But, Kate, I love you."

She grew very pale. "It is not what I call love," she said. After a pause she looked up at him. "If I consent you will take care of Neil; he shall have every chance that money can give?"

"I promise that."

"Will you send him away now? Will you find out where he will be best, and send him at once?"

"When we are married."

"You do not trust me?"

"Till we are married he is nothing to me."

"Very well, then name your own time."

"Next week."

She gave a little shiver. "Does it not take more time than that to get a licence?"

"I can get a special licence."

"That costs a lot of money."

"Money is of no account to a man who is happy."

He laughed as he spoke.

She looked at him very gravely. When she addressed him again, her voice was gentle. "Dick, I am not worth it; you are paying a bigger price than you know for a purchase that must make you unhappy. A cold-hearted wife; she is no wife. What has a man got when the woman he marries just endures him? I am sure many women could love you. I don't; I am just selling myself for a chance for Neil. If it was only the farm and father, I would not do it; not for them, but Neil is ill, and he is all I have to care for. It is for his sake I consent, but I beg you, for your own sake, not to take me at my word. Help him, and if he can't pay you back, then sell us up, and I will be quite content—will always say and think how generous you have been."

"I love you, and you will love me yet; there is more chance of that with me than away from me. And now a kiss to seal the bargain."

He put his arms about her and drew her towards him, but, with a little shiver, she lowered her face so that his lips brushed her hair.

"Very well," he said, coldly, and loosed his hold of her. His voice had a harsh note in it.

"You will still marry me?"

"Yes, I will marry you."

"It is for all our lives, remember," she said in a husky voice. "Both for you and me this will be a bad arrangement."

"I will run the risk." He paused, and then added: "If I am willing to be good to Neil, and good to you, and not so very bad to your father, will you never be able to put anything to my credit?"

"Make me feel those things first; make me see that you are generous, that, having power, you use it as if you had it not. If you did that, Dick, I cannot say that sometime"—

"Sometime, what?"

"I might not feel differently."

"It is too uncertain. I prefer to have the jewel I have paid for in my hand."

For the moment Nelson realised how much opposed him in this woman's mind, but no man is able to regard himself as horrible. He saw how much stood to his credit in their mutual account: the kindness he meant to manifest towards Neil, the kindness he would certainly show to Kate, and his liberality in the matter of the mortgage; he would literally put the document into her hand on their wedding day. And then there were the not altogether inconsiderable items of his good, well-built house, his comfortable way of life, and the rest and leisure he could afford her after her laborious work at Laganside. Oh, in time, everything would be well, he was not afraid.

"You will stay for tea?" she asked formally, after a pause. No matter what happened, the routine of meals had to be observed.

"Of course I will."

"Then take this chair, it is comfortable."

So she put the yoke about her neck, and adjusted it to fit her slender shoulders.

"I am so young, dear God. I am so young," she pleaded feverishly, when she was alone. It did not occur to her what a mere boy the Minotaur was to whom she had doomed herself.

* * * * *

The wedding was to be of the quietest, as befitted the fact that there was an invalid in the house, but the prominent aspects of the marriage were so dramatic that the district was indifferent to minor matters. Dick Nelson, who had, not so very long ago, been just a labourer on Burnsley's farm, was now so wealthy that to become his wife was a stroke of luck for Burnsley's daughter.

But some people attained better luck than they deserved. There were people who thought Kate Burnsley a saucy minx, and wondered what Richard Nelson could see in her; about her good fortune in securing such a settlement there was no room for question. In Ireland marriage is a career for women, more unreservedly considered such than in countries where brides are better dowered. And Nelson added another item to the credit side of his account in the public eye when it became known that he was to give Neil Burnsley the long holiday that might restore his health. There was a promising sanatorium in Wicklow; Neil was to go there after the wedding.

That any effort would effect his cure was a detail which observant people permitted themselves to doubt. They said it was as plain as print that the young man would not last the summer out, but it was good of Nelson to give him his chance, the crathur. It was an awful pity about Neil, who had always been smart and steady, but things like consumption ran in families.

Neighbours who had lived long, and knew something of the ways of life, told each other it was terrible to hear the crathur talkin' and talkin' about that place in Wicklow, and what it was to do for him, an' makin' a joke of it that Nelson and Kate were to take him there, makin' that their weddin' journey. Sure, anybody with eyes in their head could see that he would never come home from Wicklow, unless it was to be fitted into his coffin. Wasn't death written on every fayture of him, and his neck like a plucked chicken's, that thin and shrunken? But if it plazed the craythurs to think he was goin' to make ould bones, sure it did no harm, and kept their spirits up.

The marriage and Neil's health afforded so much matter for discussion that no suspicion had crept into any mind regarding Nelson's claim against Laganside.

To keep their own counsel regarding pecuniary matters, and to pretend to be wealthier, happier, more highly thought of than they are, is an instinct with certain types in Ireland. No matter how much the district may know about individual liabilities, if the unfortunate ones can continue to make a brave show on occasions, so that visible neglect and decay may be assumed to be matters of taste, or of want of taste, this suffices for the satisfaction of pride; where people are in financial difficulties, a long sustained display of household comfort is accepted as irrefragable evidence that all is well. For a long lifetime a man will conceal his embarrassed circumstances from every member of his own family even, who thus are never given a chance to help him to retrench because they do not know his difficulties, and will regard this as a stout and manly course of action. Others will make just as great a secret of their possessions, will make mysterious deposits in a bank and hide the bank-book, or will have a secret hoard hidden in the house or on the adjacent premises. To know something others do not know, to have plans others are not permitted to understand, is a passion that runs in families. Apparently, it confers a sense of power to know something others are not aware of, and which may modify their prospects; the perfectly frank person who thinks small mysteries unwise and unnecessary, is,

when set in a circle of tiny conspiracies, always at a loss, and, as might be expected, is in time regarded as the very centre and source of machinations. The natural conspirator does not understand kindness, always thinks it conceals some deep design, and tends to stand on guard against the simple and sincere, generally to fall a prey, by the indirect and irresistible law of compensation, to the other dodger who is playing a game. It explains more than one of Ireland's difficulties that one type of Irish character is absolutely candid, and another, as instinctively on guard against candour. It afforded Farmer Burnsley almost as much pleasure to feel that his neighbours did not suspect his embarrassments as it would have done to be free of these. When neighbours congratulated him on the fine marriage his daughter was making, it was a vivid joy to him to reply: "Money still draws to money you see. With Neil none so strong there may be something worth while for Kate by and by."

The week that preceded the wedding kept the bride so busy that she had no time to think. First there were the arrangements to be made for Neil, letters going backwards and forwards to elicit all the conditions under which he was to grow well and strong, and then the preparing his wardrobe, the ironing of his linen with her own hands, the marking of new items, and the packing of all into the portmanteau labelled already with many records of his brief journeyings.

"Get yourself ready," Neil was wont to say good-humouredly. "Of course a bonnie bride is soon buskit, but the time is short and you must have your wedding gown."

"Not I," Kate answered carelessly. "There is my summer white muslin; you know it is lucky to wear something old. The veil will be new, and the gloves, and the orange blossoms, and that, with a bit of brown and a bit of blue, tied on me somewhere for luck, is all I need."

"The blue is in your eyes, the brown in your hair, and the white in your innocent heart, alannah," Neil answered tenderly.

His sister came over to him, and put her arm about his neck, and laid her cheek against his hair.

"You know it is for you I am doing it, Neil?" she asked in a whisper so low that he missed its feverish accent.

"Yes, but unless I thought it would be good for you too, I would not allow it. If I live I will pay Nelson back all he spends for me, and if I did not think I may live I would not let him undertake this expense. But it will be a good thing for you too. Nelson is a good fellow, and so strong. My, when I look at the hands of him, and the chest of him, and then look at myself"——

"But you have the intelligence, and the good ideas. Oh, don't compare yourself with anyone, for there is no one like you—no one."

"You will try to be happy, Kate; you promise that?"

"As happy as I can."

"We have all to put up with something, all, all, all," he said a little wildly. "God knows what this muddle of a life is meant for anyway. What is it but a patching and a patching as long as we live—father patching the life here, and you patching father's patches, and Nelson patching me, and never a time to look forward to, till the very end, when we shall be free from care and struggle and hard work."

"Take the love away, and there is nothing left," she answered gently, and then she went to select the tablecloth for the wedding feast, and to polish the table ware and pile it on trays for the fast approaching Wednesday which Nelson had selected because the old rhyme said for a marriage it was the best day of all.

He had brought her several presents: a pretty watch, a ring with a red stone in it, and a thin little chain that she might hang a gold heart round her neck. Oh, why could she not love him, he was kind; why could she not endure him? Must she continue to feel for ever and ever that she would die if he came near her? What must result if that aversion continued permanent in the mind of a woman towards the man she had married?

She must not let herself ponder these problems. The essential was to fill every minute of time with work, and never to look beyond that minute.

Only a few friends had been bidden to the wedding: the doctor, who was Neil's medical adviser, and his wife; the minister, who would officiate, and his wife; and a few neighbours. The ceremony was to take place in the house, owing to circumstances and the special licence, and Kate had a curious, strange pleasure in arranging the temporary altar with a white cloth over it, like a communion table, and the big family Bible on it that had her name and Neil's within.

A girl friend came to act as bridesmaid, to dress her hair, and pin on her wreath, and the tulle veil that she wore thrown back. "It suffocates me," she said, when the girl would have drawn it over her face.

When she was ready, and had put on the gloves that were a little too large, she sat down on a chair in the middle of the bedroom floor, telling her friend to go downstairs, and to call her when all was ready.

She noticed in the mirror that she did not look unhappy; there was a flush on her cheeks, and if her eyes looked a little wild, it only made them seem more bright.

"Suffering does not kill, or at least not for a long time," she said; and then she prayed, sitting in her chair, with her eyes lowered on the gloves that were too large.

"If Neil lives I will not complain; I will say it was a fair bargain. Dear God, spare him, since I have nothing else to love."

By and by the bridesmaid hurried up the stairs to say the clergyman had come and was waiting, and the bride descended, her crisp draperies gathered in her hand, and the tulle veil floating away from her young face.

Nelson was standing near the table which was to serve as an altar; as Kate entered he moved towards her, but, the room being small and the guests arranged on chairs against the wall, his advance brought them both in front of the minister, and the ceremony began at once.

A ring does not enter into the ceremonial of Irish Nonconformist marriages, but Nelson had a ring in his pocket, and when the minister said "I now pronounce you married," he took Kate's hand that he might place the ring on her finger. She had not previously removed her glove; it took a little time to do this. When at last the bridegroom's hand, moist with nervousness, touched hers, she grew deadly pale.

Then followed the signing of the register, and the congratulations of all present, and Kate Burnsley had become Kate Nelson.

(To be continued.)

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The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

"Disfranchise the Lot."

At Birmingham, last week, delegates to the Women's Co-operative Guild Conference must have felt themselves not a little fortified in their discussions on the economic position of women by recent admissions in the House of Commons. During the debate on the postal servants' grievance, on June 10th, friends and foes, Suffragists and Anti-suffragists alike, frankly acknowledged the direct connection between votes and wages! The House made no bones about it. So tremendous, it appears, has been the pressure exerted by the possessors of votes on those who have power, through legislative enactment, to increase their wages, that Government has decided to create an "outside tribunal" in order to "relieve members from direct and immediate responsibility in these matters." A "buffer state" will be set up between postal servants and badgered members, but the House of Commons will remain the final court of appeal. Speaking in favour of this proposal, the Postmaster-General gave it as his opinion that no Government department would do its work properly "*if they were continually to have appeals to the House of Commons dependent upon votes in the constituencies.*"

It seems they all knew about it! Not a single member attempted a denial! Truly it does seem a little hard on inoffensive Antis that not one Member of Parliament, not one "tried friend"—not even such a friend, for instance, as Mr. McCallum Scott—should have let them into what turns out to have been such an open secret! Such faithlessness is indeed "the kind of thing to turn women into Suffragists," as we can almost hear Mrs. Humphry Ward declare, *les larmes dans la voix!*

Yet even now, at this the eleventh hour, can we hope that our opponents will face the facts? So much has passed unnoticed: the Fair Wages Clause; the Miners' Minimum Wage Act; the Trade Boards Act; all these great successive waves of legislation relating to wages have failed to convince them! Still they refuse to face the fact that Parliament has been and is increasingly driven by pressure from the voter to interfere between the employers and wage-earners, and to force up the rates of pay.

Can any fair-minded person have read this debate attentively, and then go out and argue on a public platform that there is no connection between the exercise of the Parliamentary Franchise and the power to send up the rates of pay? "The vote *per se* can do nothing"; but after this, will our friend the enemy still deny that it is "the steam which sets in motion the state machinery through which enormous economic changes can be and are brought about?"

"We must do our best for our constituents," says cheerful Mr. Joynson-Hicks. "That is an infirmity that characterises us all." But when you happen to be debarred by sex from forming part of any constituency; when you happen to be one of the five and a half million women in Great Britain earning their living at this moment; then there is something in this light-hearted statement which gives you a catch in the throat; it comes home to you as tragic rather than comic.

Plainly, "the best" cannot be done for those who cannot be

constituents. Will the Anti-suffragists suggest that it is a mere coincidence that in this particular instance the Holt Commission recommended vast sums for the increase of men's wages, while "the best" that could be done for the women was—to leave them exactly where they found them? Could nothing have been done, for instance, for the girls under contract to the sub-post-masters, of whom Mrs. Bernard Drake has said: "Nowhere in the whole world of industry is there a similar phenomenon of sweating in combination with apprenticeship or training"? Can we be surprised that the sufferers under this system (and there are twenty-five thousand of them) contend that it is this cheap form of labour which enables the department to make a profit of millions per annum? If these young women were voters, or even potential voters, would not the same power which operates to raise the wages of the men postal servants also have been operative in their case?

What defence has a Liberal Government for a system by which economy to the public is secured at the expense of the weakest and most defenceless of its public servants? What defence has it for ensuring that system by the continued denial to women of the right to use the same Parliamentary pressure as their competitors in the industrial struggle?

Suffragists will watch the formation of the new tribunal with attention. Will it be a tribunal before which only wage-earners with votes may urge and make good their claims; on which only a voter can continue to exert that tremendous pressure which has brought the tribunal into the range of practical politics? Will the voteless have access to it?

As Mr. Hobhouse pointed out, the question cannot rest here. It is impossible to deal with the postal servants without dealing with all the other servants of the State—the employees of the War Office, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Home Office. It will be necessary to consider the whole relation of the State to its employees, "all of whom must be put on a level in this matter." He added: "The number of people employed by the State is almost certain to grow to formidable proportions. We have to take into consideration not only the present, but the future condition of these employees and their relation to the House of Commons."

Is it fantastic to suppose that these formidable accessions to the number of public servants in the future will inevitably include large numbers of women? And do the present Government proposals indicate that without legal and official power to exercise pressure, the women employees of the State will be put on a level with the men in the matter of the rates of pay?

It was during the Postmaster-General's speech that Sir Frederick Banbury made his contribution to the debate. He remarked that the only way to get rid of the inconvenient pressure exercised by voters was to "Disfranchise the lot." This remark drew ironical cheers from the Labour men, who appreciate the value of the vote to the industrial man as completely as they appreciate what it might be to the industrial woman. Mr. Hobhouse also commented on the valuable quality of the interjection.

And indeed it is valuable; it is illuminating to those who, for want of representation, have to win their battles by "hammering outside the walls of the Constitution." The only way to escape from having to face disagreeable facts and to make concessions; the only way to convince yourself that "Labour unrest" is a negligible quantity, is: "Disfranchise the lot."

That is exactly what has been done in the case of women wage-earners. Disfranchised, they are practically a negligible quantity. We owe a debt of gratitude to the member for the City of London. By one poignant phrase he has made our position clear. Beyond all possibility of mistake, if the women wage-earners of this country desire to improve their hours and conditions of labour and their rates of pay, then the only way for them is the way of the men, the way of the Parliamentary Franchise. Economic freedom is inseparable from political reform. Sir Frederick Banbury has said it.

How Some of Us Live.

"A TOWN OF WOMEN."

By Our Commissioner.

"This is a town of women, you know," I was told, in explanation of general low wages and a somewhat high infant mortality rate. By which I was meant to infer that the existence of the evils named was due to the fact that nearly every woman, married and single, who belongs to the working class in this town (Macclesfield) goes out of her home to earn wages.

I have known the town intimately for many years, and am very proud to count some of its women workers amongst my friends. For the purpose of these articles, I have also, by visiting again the women at their work and in their homes, brought up to date my years-old knowledge.

To make the reader properly acquainted with them it will be necessary to review briefly, and to bear constantly in mind, the past history of this town of women workers. It is not a town of mushroom growth, but is, on the contrary, one of the oldest silk-weaving centres in England. In the days before machinery revolutionised industry, the silk weaving was done in the homes of the weavers, and there are long narrow streets of tall old houses containing attics where the clackety-clack of the handloom was the daily music accompanying the everyday life of the worker of that leisurely olden time. Here and there are odd handlooms still at work in these attics; and even the work which has been transferred to the factory has sometimes to be woven on the handloom. I saw a woman weaving in her attic, and men weaving on the top floor of a factory with these old-world-looking machines. Clever and marvellous as are developments and inventions in the construction of modern machinery, there still remain wonderful achievements in the weaving of silken material which are too intricate for the loom driven rapidly by power; and in this industry the human craftswoman at her handloom still sometimes wields the superior skill.

It should be borne in mind during this examination of life in "a woman's town," that the employment of women is not a recent development here. Women have always been instruments in its productive activities. I watched a middle-aged woman weaving an intricate pattern into a silk muffler destined for a country beyond the seas, whilst she recalled the days when the attic in which she still sat at her loom and where I stood beside her, had contained five looms, worked by her father, her two brothers, herself, and "a man from outside." Her father had been the "undertaker," and had contracted for the work, paying each weaver a wage. The mother of the family wound the silk on to the cops (a kind of reel of silk, placed in the shuttle of the loom) in the intervals of housework, in order that the work of the weavers should not be hindered by their having to do this for themselves.

Each family was an independent unit, dependent only on the supply of work. There were, of course, no fixed hours of work, each family making its own laws. The actual number of hours put in sometimes exceeded that now worked in the the factory. To-day the factory has claimed most of the weavers, in place of the home labour of the past; but the traditions and habits of the past still influence strongly those of the present-day people. The tradition of the woman having a legitimate share in production has made this a quite natural function, and neither men nor women are in the least ashamed of it. The woman followed the loom out of the attic into the factory, along with the man, as a matter of course. She has in this particular trade of silk-weaving always been the man's equal. Her woven silk matches his; the price paid to her is the same as that paid to him; but she often earns more than he, owing to her skill and speed.

The habits of that independent family of the past have accompanied the weaver into the factory, and the number of comparatively small factories make the relations of worker and employer more direct and negotiable than are possible in mammoth impersonal concerns. Attempts have occasionally been made to bustle and hustle the Macclesfield silk weavers into speeding up and hurrying up. But they come of a leisurely, independent race. The slow life of the country is in their bones, and even their speech betrays their kinship and affinity with what would tend to "make haste slowly." So they objected to being hustled, and their factory work is on the whole leisurely. "Speeding up means breaking your ends, and giving you no time to breathe," one of the women explained to me, as though a totally impossible situation had been suggested.

Men and women work together in the same rooms, at precisely similar looms, doing precisely similar work. In every mill, in addition to the weavers, who are both men and women, are a few winders, always women. There were three in the mill which I visited, and it was a dazzling sight to see the long rows of brilliantly hued silk bobbins revolving round and round, the women walking to and fro, readjusting, replacing, and piecing. These three women were all elderly. One volunteered the information that she was nearly seventy. Perhaps my glance expressed pity—I am not sure: but without a word from me the old lady said, "Oh, I like my work! I should just die if I had to sit at home all day!" There were also two women warpers in this room. This is a skilled occupation—

Working Women series re CC

preparing the warps for the looms—and is paid for at the rate of 17s. per week.

That is more than winders get, but less than weavers can earn. If a weaver works a full week on good work, anything up to 30s. can be earned (a few specialists earn more); but uninterrupted weeks on good work are few and far between.

The silk woven varies, and the weaver does not necessarily suffer from monotony in the work produced. I noticed that much of it is of a richness and quality which do not make it a familiar object to a working woman's eye. One may have different opinions as to whether a maximum wage of 30s. constitutes a sweating rate; but there can be no two opinions as to whether the material produced is what is usually known as "sweated goods." I watched a man weaver producing a piece of silk of marvellous strength and beauty. "How much a yard will that sell at?" I asked. He smiled. "More than you can pay," he replied. "This sort of stuff is not for such as us. The only connection we have with it is to produce it!" Much of the trade is done abroad, especially of the gaily coloured square mufflers. Some of the older weavers complained of the modern artificialities which have been introduced into the work of to-day, as compared with that of the old days. The pride of the craftswoman in her work still lives, and instinctively she resents what she feels to be hypocrisy in production.

The rates of pay in this industry, and its conditions, at least as far as Macclesfield are concerned, are what are without doubt quite good "for women." That is to say, that compared with many other industries which will come under review in these columns as we proceed with our inquiry, the women silk weavers of this town are aristocrats amongst women workers. The wages for men, however, though as high as those paid in some other trades where no women have ever worked, are certainly low "for men." It is argued by some people that if women were not employed in this trade men would get a higher rate simply because they are men, and that the rates are low for men because of the "competition" of the women. There is no evidence in proof of this, however; whereas in the same town there is a skilled industry (dyeing) for men, where the weekly wage has only lately reached the average of 24s. It cannot be argued, on the other hand, that the wages have been purposely fixed low because it is "a woman's trade"—for the obvious reason that the rates yield an average above the usual woman's rate; and for the further reason that in at least one other town, to be noticed later, the rates are lower than in Macclesfield. The explanation probably lies in the trade organisation, which is good here.

An interesting fact which was brought to my notice should be recorded here. It is sometimes argued by the advocates of restrictions on women's work for family reasons, that the married woman in industry pulls down wages by her willingness to work for less, on account of dependence on a husband. This is not the experience in Macclesfield. The married women are the best fighters for better wages and the best protesters against reductions. It is a common saying amongst the women that "So-and-So can afford to fight—she's a married woman."

But the silk trade is only one of the many occupations for women which constitute Macclesfield "a woman's town."

At the Queen's Hall.

AN IMPRESSION.

By Elizabeth Banks, *Author of "The Luck of the Black Cat," &c.*

"Came they early, came they late,
They found Black Agnes at the gate!"

The beautiful banner bearing this legend was the first object upon which my eyes lighted when I entered the Queen's Hall last Friday night for the rally of the law-abiding Suffragists organised by the London Society.

I may say that it cheered me up. I went to that meeting fresh from reading various letters in *The Times* in which it was suggested that we, the Constitutionalists, could best help along the Suffrage Cause by abandoning it. Several of the correspondents during the past few weeks have been advising us, under the superintendence of Mrs. Fawcett, to sit back in easy chairs and make antimacassars and doylies until the Militants stop breaking windows and burning churches. I cannot say that I precisely fell in with this brilliant and logical suggestion even when I read it, but when I saw that banner and my mind reverted to those long-ago times when minstrels sang and rhymed of the courage and persistence of Black Agnes, Countess of March, I stiffened my back still more and I said to myself, "We just won't give up working for the vote and do fancy-work instead!"

Then I looked round the hall at the bright, keen, intellectual faces of the hundreds of women; I noted in their bearing that quality which certain "anti's" are so afraid we are going to lose—womanliness. I remarked upon the smartness of their gowns, the air of up-to-dateness; I took in also the alertness of the many attendants and ushers in their pretty white frocks brightened by the three colours which members of the National Union have learned to love; my eyes wandered on till they reached the platform glowing with light and animation; I saw there great and noted men and women representing all of the learned professions and some who represented, too, those who toil with their hands and work amongst the ill-paid, the sweated ones; I heard the music brought forth from the Queen's Hall organ by a celebrated woman organist; and then I looked first at Lady Frances Balfour in the chair, then at Mrs. Fawcett and then at the Bishop of Kensington, and away down in the depths of my heart I did not despair, but I laughed right joyously as I said again to myself, "No, we are not going to devote all these excellent energies to making tidies! We'll be Black Agnesses, every one of us, always to be found where we belong, at the Gate!"

I have spoken of the smart, keen look of the audience. I am bound to say that in a certain respect I felt a sense of disappointment. There were too few men there. We have large numbers of men friends, and I felt they ought to have shown up more abundantly. I think that for the next big meeting each one of us should make a special effort to sell tickets to men. For myself I resolved that next time I was going to give out tickets to two or three of the most delightful Anti-suffragist men I know. Yes, I do know some delightful Anti-suffrage men. At least they tell me they are that, but they always qualify the statement by assuring me that of course there are exceptions amongst women, and that those exceptions ought to have the vote. My impression is that if they went to one of these meetings where so many brilliant women are asking for the vote in a perfectly logical and peaceable way, they would learn that "exceptional women" are the rule instead of the exception, and that they would be converted to a belief in a good sized limited Suffrage!

When the Bishop of Kensington was speaking I particularly wished that there were hundreds of men to hear him. More than anyone else, it seemed to me, he told of reasons why women were needed to help in the task of national house-keeping. He told of horrors that sickened us and made us reflect upon the need of new brooms and of new hands to wield them. In that clear penetrating voice of his I seemed to hear him repeating again and again, "Woman's place is the home, the home—have you not said it, you who think you are opponents of this cause?—then why have you kept her out of her place, all these years and all these centuries? See, the home is invaded, and women are needed to turn the invaders out!"

At the back of the platform there was another banner which attracted me. "Alliance, not Defiance!" it read. What better and more explanatory motto could we have? How more wisely and in more telling manner could we describe the thing for which we hope, for which we work, the thing which we know is coming? There was no talk upon that platform of sex-war, of sex-hatred, of sex-separation. The doctrine there preached was of union, of helpfulness in the bearing of one another's burdens, the sharing of one another's joys.

Alliance! That is all we ask.

Inauguration of the Law-abiding Suffragists' Great Metropolitan Fund.

In spite of the thunderstorms and even (as we understand was the case in the East End) floods, a goodly audience gathered at the Queen's Hall on the 19th to support Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett, and the other speakers, among those present being:—

Winifred, Countess of Arran; Bishop of St. Asaph; Lady Betty Balfour; The Countess Brassey; Lady Willoughby de Broke; Mrs. Henry Cadbury; Rev. Percy Dearmer; Catherine, Lady Decies; Mrs. Drew; The Countess of Dudley; The Countess Delawarr; Miss Agnes Garrett; H. H. Gordon, Esq., L.C.C.; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Haslam; Mrs. Alfred Illingworth; Lady Meyer; Lady Maud Parry; Countess von Resitas; Halsey Ricardo, Esq.; Lady Strachey; Mrs. J. G. Simpson; Dr. Jane Walker; Miss K. T. Wallas, L.C.C.; Dr. Florence Willey.

Lady Frances Balfour, who presided, said they were met once more to reassert their determination to achieve their demands by legitimate means and not by violence. Having paid a tribute to Lord Lytton's recent speech in the House of Lords, Lady Frances said she entirely denied that she was in any way connected directly or indirectly with the militant movement. Women were now restless under the treatment they had received from the hands of the Government.

Mrs. Fawcett said the Government had entirely misjudged the signs of the times with regard to one of the greatest movements in history. They were not going to leave the field to the militants and the Anti-suffragists until peace had been proclaimed.

The Bishop of Kensington uttered a scathing denunciation of the present system of morality, which received vigorous endorsement from the audience, and Miss Ashton introduced the chief event of the evening—the collection—with one of her fiery calls to (spiritual) arms, and her call for the sinews of war, charging London to set the Provinces a brave example, was followed by a cloud of promises and purses. Mrs. Sidney Webb then proposed the resolution for a Government measure, in an impressive speech, and Mrs. Hood, of the Women's Co-operative Guild, presented the case for working women in words which went straight to the hearts of the audience.

We learn that the collection and promises amount to about £900, and the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Treasurer, calls for another £100 to reach her at 58, Victoria Street, S.W., at once, so that the Fund may be happily started with a round £1,000. The result of the Lightning Campaign, so far as returns show at present, is some 530, making from the beginning of the Society's year an increase of 1,500 new members, and bringing up the grand total of the organised supporters of the London Society (with Friends) to over 23,000.

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
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MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
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Hyde Park Meetings.

The impression conveyed by the reports in some of the newspapers that Suffragists were indiscriminately and universally attacked in Hyde Park last Sunday is, as far as the National Union is concerned, misleading.

At the National Union meeting, rowdyism was conspicuous by its absence. The audience was large—at times very large indeed, even for Hyde Park—and the meeting lasted about two hours. None of the speakers met with any serious interruption at all. One youth, who interjected and seemed to be encouraging others, was summarily run out by a policeman, to the great satisfaction of the crowd. After the speeches, questions were invited, and a hostile member of the audience challenged Miss Margaret Robertson, who was in the chair, to put a resolution. She put the following :—

"That this meeting demands a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women," and it was carried by a very large majority.

After that, a continuous rain of questions kept the speakers busy for three-quarters of an hour, and it was only when the supply was exhausted that the meeting was brought to an end. The speakers and those accompanying them, all wearing the colours, walked across the park to the Marble Arch entirely without police protection, not only unmolested, but engaged in conversation by one after another of the sympathetic strangers who had been at the meeting.

The work of distributing handbills outside the park is proving exceedingly useful, and attracts large numbers of people who have never, before attended a Suffrage meeting or taken any interest in the question. Will all who can spare an hour or two to do a really valuable service to the Suffrage Cause on Sunday afternoons, from 2 to 4 or 5, write to 14, Great Smith Street, S.W., and they will receive instructions.

Press Report.

Note should be taken of an interesting article in *The Evening News* of June 18th, by Viscount Wolmer, complaining of Mr. McKenna's attitude on the question of obtaining statistics as to disappearances of girls in London, and giving some particulars on the subject. The speech of Miss Ashton at the meeting of the Criminal Law Amendment Committee at Caxton Hall, reported on June 20th, is followed by a letter from her in *The Manchester Guardian*, calling attention to the necessity for consulting women in the matters of police administration now before Parliament.

On June 22nd, *The Daily Graphic* announced its intention of publishing a short series of articles setting forth, in the main, woman's view of the prevalent unrest among her sex. No contributions have been invited from the militant section of Suffragists. The articles will, for the greater part, present the opinions of those "constitutional Woman Suffragists who frequently contend that, while the doings of their lawless sisters are chronicled in the press to the point of lurid advertisement, little or no attention is paid to the very deeply-felt views on the subject of the law-abiding section of the female community." The first of these articles appeared on June 23rd. The editorial policy of *Public Opinion* is also favourable to Women's Suffrage, and it has been lately giving friendly articles and notes.

In view of its former attitude on the question of the Referendum, it is satisfactory to note that *The Daily Chronicle* publishes this week criticisms of Lord Murray's letter to *The Times*, in which he proposes a referendum to a selected electorate of his own choosing. On June 22nd it says :—

"The Referendum as applied to Women's Suffrage has been considered by Liberals several times and rejected, and Lord Murray would not have revived the suggestion had not his absence in Columbia and elsewhere left him out of touch with the progress of political events in England."

Report of the Literature Department.

A new leaflet, "Militant Outrages," B.120, 9d. per 100, is being issued this week. It emphasises the point that constitutional propaganda is more than ever important when militancy is rife.

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The reports which reach us daily from our outdoor campaigners prove that constitutional Suffragists can do most effective work against militancy by preaching their gospel of faith in the highways and by-ways, thus making the public realise the enormous strength of the movement as apart from militant tactics.

Whenever this is properly realised the result is always the veering round of public opinion in favour of Suffrage and sympathetic orderly meetings. A correspondent reports as follows of the West Midland Campaign which has been carried out during the past fortnight: "We had splendid meetings last week: *all* were quiet and orderly, except at Bewdley." Another writes after the South Western Caravan Tour: "We have entered towns and villages who received us with great suspicion, and we have left them with public opinion in our favour."

I feel sure that all constitutional Suffragists who deplore and condemn militancy cannot conscientiously refrain from helping the N.U. to go forward with their outdoor propaganda. I want to emphasise the importance of wearing the A.S.L. uniform, so that it may become thoroughly well known. At Weymouth, during the Suffrage Camp, it began to be both known and respected as the badge of law-abiding Suffragists, and there is no reason that this should not shortly be the case wherever the Leaguers are at work.

As the question of expense is, I know, a deterrent amongst some of our most earnest workers, I venture to make two practical suggestions. (1) That some of our N.U. members who are unable themselves to undertake active outdoor work would contribute money towards procuring the uniform for a poorer member. (2) That some Leaguers may already possess a plain tweed coat and skirt that could be dyed the correct shade of green: this has already been done in some cases with success.

K. M. HARLEY, League Leader, A.S.L.

COMMON CAUSE SELLERS.

What Active Service Leaguers or other members of the N.U. can volunteer to sell at the City pitch? The papers can be got from Miss Cohn, who has been selling there for several weeks. She reports that her sales are increasing and that she thinks the pitch a particularly useful one as an advertisement of the National Union.

Please send names and addresses to Miss Gosse, L.S.W.S., 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

SUFFRAGE MAJORITY IN CAMBRIDGE UNION DEBATE.

At the Cambridge Union debate on June 9th the voting on the resolution—"That this House is in favour of Woman Suffrage"—resulted in 73 Ayes and 72 Noes. Majority for the motion, 1!

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The Penal Reform League (68A, Park Hill Road, N.W.), whose object is to interest the public in the right treatment of criminals, and to promote effective measures for their cure and rehabilitation, and for the prevention of crime, issues an earnest appeal for funds signed by the following:

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THE CHURCH AND WOMANHOOD.

In his Presidential address at the Primitive Methodist Conference at Middlesbrough, on June 17th, the Rev. George Bennett, of West Norwood, said the Church must more completely utilise the invaluable force of womanhood. As Church builders women were unsurpassable. All who fought for the nation's weal would receive a mighty reinforcement of strength when womanhood was permitted to vote. On grounds of humanity, of religion in its deepest aspects, of the Church and nation, he hailed the approach of woman's enfranchisement. The union of the Churches was far away, but ultimately a new Church would appear in which the best of all sects would be preserved.

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Federations, Hon. Secretaries and Key to Letters.

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C. **North Eastern.**—Miss Hardcastle, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Organising Sec.:* Miss Gordon. *Area.*—All Northumberland and Durham. 29 Societies.

D. **North Western.**—*Acting pro tem.*, Miss Millington, c/o N.U.W.S.S., 14, Gt. Smith St., Westminster, S.W. *Area.*—All Westmoreland, Cumberland, and in Lancs. the Divs. of North Lonsdale and Lancaster, and the Borough of Barrow. 21 Societies.

E. **North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Cross, 2, Driffield Terrace, The Mount, York. *Area.*—N. and E. Ridings, and in Lincs., the Divs. of Brigg, Gt. Grimsby, and Louth. 16 Societies.

F. **West Riding of Yorkshire.**—The Secretary, Suffrage Office, 35, Park Square, Leeds. *Area.*—W. Riding, and Todmorden. 20 Societies.

G. **Manchester and District.**—The Secretary: Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester. *Area.*—E. Lancs, the High Peak Div. of Derbyshire, all Cheshire (with the exception of the Wirral Div. and the Eddisbury Div. of Chester) and Todmorden in W. Riding. 40 Societies.

H. **West Lancs., West Cheshire, and N. Wales.**—Miss Jessie Beavan, 12, Ullet Road, Liverpool. *Area.*—West Lancs., the Wirral and Eddisbury Divs. of Cheshire, and in N. Wales the Counties of Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvon. 27 Societies.

I **Midlands (East).**—Miss Maud Dowson, Sulney Fields, Upper Broughton, Melton Mowbray. *Area.*—The Counties of Notts, Derby (with the exception of the High Peak Div.), Leicester, Rutland, Northants, and in Lincs. the following Divs.—Lincoln, Grantham, Gainsboro', Horncastle, Sleaford, Stamford and the Burton Div. in Staffordshire. 20 Societies.

J. **Midlands (West).**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss M. M. Williams, 19, Droitwich Road, Worcester. *Area.*—Worcestershire (with the exception of the constituencies of N. Worcestershire, Dudley, and that part of E. Worcestershire which lies within the area of Great Birmingham), Herefordshire, and Shropshire. 17 Societies.

K. **Central Counties.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Clinton Chance, 12, Arthur Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Area.*—Warwickshire, Staffordshire (with the exception of the Burton-on-Trent Div.), the constituencies of Dudley, N. Worcestershire, and that part of E. Worcestershire which lies within the area of Greater Birmingham. 18 Societies.

L. **Eastern Counties.**—Mrs. Vullfamy, Maitland House, Newnham, Cambridge *Area.*—Cambs., Essex (with the exception of Romford and Walthamstow Divs.), Herts (with the exception of the Watford Div.), Hunts, Norfolk, Suffolk and the Spalding Div. of Lincs., including the Borough of Boston. 43 Societies.

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P. **Barnstaple.**—Miss S. M. Adams, Rose Bank, Barnstaple.

D. **Barrow-in-Furness.**—*Joint Secretaries:* Miss Watson, 28, Lincoln Street, and Miss A. Shaw, 12, West View Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

Q. **Basingstoke.**—Miss M. Forrester, Glenholme, Basingstoke.

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I. **Matlock.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Brown, Fern Bank, Matlock.
I. **Melton Mowbray.**—Miss Lilian Wright, The Rectory, Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Leicestershire.
E. **Middlesbrough.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Perris, 20, Brickon Hill Road, Grove Hill, Middlesboro'.
G. **Middleton.**—Miss Parkin, 2, Mellalieu Street, Middleton.
C. **Middleton-on-Teesdale.**—Mrs. Roberts, Newton House, Mickleton-on-Tees, Yorks.
Q. **Midhurst.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss B. Newcombe, The Manor House, Elsted, Petersfield.
D. **Millom.**—
D. **Morecambe.**—Miss Wolstenholme, Westbourne, Morecambe, W.
C **Morpeth.**—Miss McDowall, East Cottingwood, Morpeth.
Murton-cum-Hilton, *see under* Appleby.
N. **Nailsworth.**—Miss Meade King, Dunkirk Manor House, Amberley, Glos.
O. **Newbury and District.**—Mrs. Sharwood Smith, The Grammar School, Newbury, Berks.
C **Newcastle.**—Miss K. R. Andrew, 2, Grangerville South, Newcastle. *Office:* 27, Ridley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Q. **New Forest.**—Miss A. Bateson, Bashley Nursery, New Milton, Hants.
Branches Brockenhurst, Lymington, Ringwood.
Q **Newhaven.**—Miss Coker, The Bungalow, Newhaven, Sussex.
Newport, I. of Wight.—Miss L. Hills, Birchfield, House, Newport, I. of Wight.
P. **Newton Abbot.**—Miss F. A. G. Fursdon, Mondell, High Week, Newton Abbot.
H. **Newton-le-Willows.**—Miss Watkins, Kirkby Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.
F. **Normanton.**—Miss Dutton, 111, King Street, Normanton.
I. **Northampton.**—Mrs. E. Chamberlain, Five Gables, Holmfield Way, Weston Favell, Northampton.
S. **North Hackney.**—Miss L. Portlock, 70, Osbaldeston Road, Stamford Hill, N.
L. **North Walsham and District.**—Mrs. Bent, "The Haven," Norwich Road, N. Walsham.
G. **Northwich.**—Miss E. Brock, Mossfield, Winnington Northwich.
L. **Norwich.**—Miss Edith L. Willis, Southwell Lodge, Ipswich Road, Norwich.
S. **Norwood.**—Miss M. Alice Russell, 12, Delcourt Mansions, Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E.
Office: 42, Anerley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
I. **Nottingham.**—Mrs. Alice Percy, 10, Ebers Road, Nottingham, and Mrs. R. I'Anson, 188, Hucknall Road, Nottingham.
K. **Nuneaton.**—
G. **Oldham.**—Mrs. Bridge, 82, Greengate Street, Oldham, and Mrs. Siddall, 53, Greengate Street, Oldham.
K. **Olton.**—Mrs. Bennett, Trimpley, Kineton Road, Olton.
J. **Oswestry.**—Mrs. M. C. Cartwright, Brook Street House, Oswestry.
P. **Ottery St. Mary.**—Mrs. Pares, Easthayes, Ottery St. Mary.
I. **Oundle and District.**—Miss Helen Smith, The Rectory, Oundle, Northants.
C. **Ouston.**—Mrs. C. Hare, Ouston House, Nr. Birtley, Durham.
O. **Oxford.**—Mrs. Geldart, 10, Chadlington Road, Oxford, and Miss E. Lewis, 13, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.
S. **Oxford Women Students.**—Miss Deneke, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Q. **Oxted and Limpsfield.**—Mrs. Seyd, Spinney Meade, Rockfield Road, Limpsfield.
P. **Paignton.**—Miss Moore, Lansdowne, Paignton, S. Devon.
O **Pangbourne.**—Miss L. Jones, Jesmond Hill, Pangbourne.
R **Pembury, Matfield, and Brenchley.**—Miss Mabel Symonds, The Grange, Matfield, Kent.
D. **Penrith.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Sparks, 19, Howard Street, Penrith.
P. **Penzance.**—Mrs. J. B. Cornish, 4, Clarence Place, Penzance.
J **Pershore.**—Miss M. E. Davies, Elmley Castle, Pershore, Worcestershire.
E. **Pickering and District.**—Miss Rowland, Thornton-le-Dale, Pickering.
N. **Portishead.**—Miss Butterworth, Woodlands, Portishead, Bristol.
Q. **Portsmouth.**—Miss Jones, 170, Bath Road, Southsea. *Pro tem.*, Miss Whiller, 32, Cottage Grove, Southsea. *Branches:* Cosham, Gosport.
H. **Preston.**—Mrs. Todd, Penwortham House, near Preston.
Q **Purley.**—Miss Wallis, 2, Foxley Lane, Purley.
G. **Radcliffe.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. F. S. Barnes, 18, Deyne Avenue, Prestwich.
R **Ramsgate.**—Mrs. Howe, Westover, Holliandaris Road, Ramsgate.
G. **Rawtenstall and Waterfoot.**—Miss Florence Whitehead, Ashday Lea, Holly Mount, Rawtenstall.
O **Reading.**—Miss Hilda Jones, No. 7, Town Hall Chambers, Blagrave Street, Reading.
E **Redcar.**—Mrs. W. S. Fothergill, 9, Nelson Terrace, Redcar.
J. **Redditch.**—Miss Truslove, The Hospital, Redditch.
Q **Reigate, Redhill, and District.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Amy Klein, Hatherlow, Reigate.
Richmond.—Mrs. Bailey, 18, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond.
Q. **Ringwood.**—Mrs. Pennington, Moortown House, Ringwood, Hants.
F. **Ripon.**—
G. **Rishton.**—Miss Alice Fish, 73, Spring Street, Rishton.
G. **Rochdale.**—Mrs. A. N. Chew, Kilmerdeyne, Rochdale.
R. **Rochester.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Coleman, 4, King Edward Road, Rochester.
G. **Romiley.**—Miss G. M. Powicke, B.A., Hatherlow, Romiley.
J. **Ross.**—Mrs. Thorpe, Wyton, Ross.
Q. **Rotherfield and Mark Cross.**—Miss White, Longcroft, Rotherfield.
F. **Rotherham.**—Mrs. Foster, Jesmond Dene, Broom Road, Rotherham.
K. **Rugby.**—Miss Muriel Walding, The Limes, Rugby. *Office:* 27, Regent Street, Rugby.
Q **Ryde (Isle of Wight).**—Mrs. Grant, Northwood, Queen's Road, Ryde.
C. **Sacriston.**—Miss M. E. M. Gunn, Prospect House, Sacriston.
L. **St. Albans.**—Mrs. Stuart, South Lea, Hillside Road, St. Albans.
D. **St. Bees.**—Miss Florence Walker, 2, Victoria Terrace, St. Bees, Cumberland.
H. **St. Helens.**—Miss Christine Pilkington, The Hazels, Prescot.
P. **St. Ives.**—Mrs. F. Crichton Matthew, 9, Draycott Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.
G. **Sale and District.**—Miss Elsie Nixon, 7, Oak Road, Sale, Cheshire.
Q. **Salisbury.**—Miss Hardy, Harncroft, Old Blandford Road, Salisbury.
O. **Saltash and District.**—Mrs. Waller, The Cottage, Burraton, near Saltash.
E. **Saltburn-by-the-Sea.**—Miss Leakey, 9, Leven Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.
E. **Scalby.**—Miss Barker, Sunny Bank, Scalby, Scarborough.
E. **Scarborough.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Stephens, 6, Falconer's Chambers, Huntress Row, Scarborough.
Q. **Sanford.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Otley, 28, Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, S.W.
H. **Seaforth.**—*Pro tem.* Mrs. Bell, Lyndhurst, Norma Road, Waterloo.
R. **Sevenoaks.**—Miss Coleman, Babbercombe, Granville Road, Sevenoaks.
Q **Shanklin.**—Miss E. de B. Griffith, Snowden, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
F. **Sheffield.**—Mrs. Gill, 19, Southgrove Road, Sheffield.
S. **Sherborne.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Baxter, The Wilderness, Sherborne, Dorset.
L. **Sheringham.**—Miss Baker, White Lodge, Cromer Road, Sheringham.
C. **Shildon and District.**—Miss Hall, 15, Wesley Crescent, Shildon.
F. **Shipley.**—Mrs. Woolley, 24, Victoria Avenue, Shipley, Yorks.
K. **Shipston-on-Stour.**—Miss Lilian Dickins, Cherington, Shipston-on-Stour.
R. **Shoreham and Otford.**—Miss Dorothy Scott, Shoreham, Sevenoaks.
C. **Shotley Bridge.**—Miss A. C. E. Walton-Wilson, Derwent Dene, Shotley Bridge, Northumberland.
J. **Shrewsbury.**—Miss Hills, 15, Butcher Row, Shrewsbury.
P. **Sidmouth and District.**—Lady Lockyer, 16, Pen-y-wern Road, S.W.
C. **Silksworth.**—Mrs. Dunn, 8, Cornelia Street, New Silksworth.
D. **Silloth.**—Miss Wilson, 4, Hylton Terrace, Silloth, Cumberland.
D **Silverdale.**—Mrs. Sleigh, The Vicarage, Silverdale.
I. **Skegness.**—Miss I. M. Willoughby, Rayleigh, Derby Avenue, Seacroft, Skegness.
E. **Skelton-in-Cleveland.**—Mrs. Kelso, 15, John Street, New Skelton-in-Cleveland, Yorks.
O. **Slough.**—Miss O. Hartopp-Nash, Eastcote, Slough, Bucks.
K. **Solihull and District.**—Mrs. Allport, One Oak, Solihull.
Branches: Knowle and Dorridge, Lapworth and District.
Q. **Southampton.**—Mrs. E. E. Dowson, The Chestnuts, Sarisbury, Southampton.
C. **South-East Essex.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Cohen, 58, Wellington Avenue, West Cliff.
L. **Southend, Westcliff, and District.**—
H. **Southport.**—Miss Edith Crampton, 59, Belmont Street, Southport.
C. **South Shields.**—Miss Barbour, South View, South Shields, Co. Durham.
N. **South Somerset.**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Ingham Baker, Wayford Manor, near Crewkerne.
I. **Southwell.**—Miss Winifred Gascoigne, St. Michael's Cottage, Hoveringham.
L. **Southwold.**—Mrs. Charles Foster, Park Lane, Southwold.
F. **Sowerby Bridge.**—Miss Stevenson, 6, Dunkirk Lane, Halifax.
L. **Spalding.**—Mrs. Farrow, Limehurst, Spalding.
C. **Spennymoor.**—Mrs. Royston, 3, Haswell Gardens, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
K. **Stafford.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss King, 84, Wolverhampton Road, Stafford.
G. **Stockport.**—Miss Andrew, 2, Victoria Grove, Heaton Chapel, near Stockport.
C. **Stockton-on-Tees.**—Miss Brown, Seaham House, Worthing Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
K. **Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme and District, with Leek.**—Miss Marjorie Barke, Stoke Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent.
K. **Stone.**—Miss Bertha Chapman, Mayfield House, Stone, Staffs.
J. **Stourbridge.**—Miss E. Downing, The Elms, Hagley, near Stourbridge.
L. **Stowmarket.**—Miss Worthington, The Beeches, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
S. **Stratford-on-Avon.**—Mrs Cameron Stuart, The Firs, Stratford-on-Avon.
N. **Street.**—Mrs. S. J Clothier, Leigh Holt, Street, Somerset.
N. **Stroud.**—Miss Nancie Gorton, London Road, Stroud, Glos.
C. **Sunderland.**—Mrs. Johnson, 2, Gray Road, Sunderland, and Miss Johnson.
Q. **Sussex (Central).**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Spooner, Red House, Haywards Heath.
Branches: Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath, Horsted Keynes, Hurstpierpoint.
K. **Sutton Coldfield.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss M. Brooks, Royal Road, Sutton Coldfield.
N. **Swindon.**—(1.) Miss Kathleen Ainsworth, Summerville, Bath Road, Swindon. (2) Miss M. Roberts, 18, Ripley Road, Swindon.
N. **Taunton.**—Miss Greswell, 2, Haines Hill Terrace, Taunton.
P **Teignmouth.**—Miss Langley, 3, Barnpark, Teignmouth, S. Devon.
L. **Thetford.**—Mrs. Hardy, St. Mary's Vicarage, Thetford, Norfolk.
P. **Three Towns and District.**—Dr. Mabel Ramsay, 4, Wentworth Villas, North Hill, Plymouth.
P. **Tiverton.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Lake, St. Aubyns, Tiverton, Devon.
R. **Tonbridge.**—Miss B. Milner, 26, The Drive, Tonbridge.
P. **Topsham.**—Mrs. Bush, 9, Clystlands, Topsham, Devon.
P. **Torquay.**—Miss N. H. Palmer. *Office:* 10, Abbey Road, Torquay.
N. **Trowbridge.**—Mrs. E. H. Pullinger, The Halve, Trowbridge, Wilts.
P. **Truro.**—Miss M. J Robinson, 46, Lemon Street, Truro.
R. **Tunbridge Wells.**—Mrs. Cuthbert Adeney, 11, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.
C. **Tynemouth.**—Miss H. W. Balleny, 5, Northumberland Square, North Shields.
T. **Upton-on-Severn** (Branch of Malvern).—*Pro tem.*, Miss M. Willan, Hanley Swan, Worcestershire.
P. **Wadebridge.**—Miss Helen Symons, Polseath, Wadebridge, Cornwall.
F. **Wakefield.**—Miss F. M. Beaumont, Hatfield Hall, Wakefield.
C. **Walker.**—Miss M. Ellis, 613, Welbeck Road, Walker-on-Tyne.
H. **Wallasey and Wirral.**—*Hon. Sec.:* Miss E. F. McPherson, 16, Newland Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire. *Assist. Hon. Sec.:* Miss J. Ward Platt, Warre Dene, New Brighton, Cheshire.
Branches: Heswall.—*Correspondent:* Miss A. May, The Rectory, Heswall West Kirby.—*Correspondent:* Miss Garlick, 5, Park Road, West Kirby.
K. **Walsall.**—*Pro tem.*, Miss Lowry, 74, Lysways Street, Walsall.
C. **Wallsend.**—*Sec. Pro tem.*, Dr. Mabel Campbell, 2, Graingerville South, Newcastle.
C. **Wansbeck S.E.**—Mrs. Tomlinson, Lilleville, Monkseaton.
H. **Warrington.**—Mrs. R. Pemberton, Bentley, Ellesmere Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington.
K. **Warwick and Leamington.**—Mrs. Alfred Hill, St. Bees, 20, Northumberland Road, Leamington.
C. **Washington and Usworth.**—Miss Spence, Eldon House, Usworth, Co. Durham.
K. **Wednesbury.**—Mrs. Thomas, 1, Loxdale Street. Till June 30th, Miss Westley, Market Place, Wednesbury.
I. **Wellingborough.**—Miss L. James, The Laurels, Wellingborough, Northants.
J. **Wellington (Salop).**—Mrs. Clemson, Leahurst, Constitution Hill, Wellington, Salop.
N. **Wells.**—Mrs. Parsons, Principal's House, Wells.
K. **West Bromwich.**—Mrs. Langley Browne, Moor House, West Bromwich, Staffs.
C. **West Hartlepool.**—Mrs. Ainsley, Langdale House, 17, Clifton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
N. **Weston-super-Mare.**—Miss Vaughan, Waveney, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare.
C. **West Stanley and District.**—*Sec. Pro tem.*, Miss M. Johnson, 8, Watson Terrace, Stanley, S.O., Co. Durham.
Q. **Weybridge and District.**—Miss Agnes Gardiner, Heathfield, Weybridge.
G. **Whaley Bridge.**—Miss C. D. Simpson, Lynton, Whaley Bridge.
E. **Whitby.**—Mrs. J. T. Sewell, Chubb Hill Road, Whitby.
J **Whitchurch.**—Mrs. Huntingford, The Vicarage, Tilstock, Nr. Whitchurch, Salop.
D. **Whitehaven.**—Miss Cowie, 85, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
G. **Wigan and District.**—Mrs. Fairhurst, Knowles Villa, Warrington Road, Pemberton, Wigan.
G. **Wilmslow, Styal, and Alderley Edge.**—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. M. Greg, Lode Hill, Styal, Cheshire.
N. **Wilts. (North-West).**—Miss A. Tennant, LL.A., The Nutshell, Corsham, Wilts.
N. **Wilts. (South).**—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Farrer, The Manor House, Porton, Salisbury.
N. **Winchcombe and District.**—Mrs. Springfield, The Bays, Winchcombe, Glos., and Miss Jordan, 8, Royal Parade, Cheltenham.
Q. **Winchester.**—Miss A. E. Dumbleton, Wyke Lodge, Bereweeke Road, Winchester.
N. **Winscombe.**—Mrs. Tanner, Fordlynch, Winscombe, Somerset.
G. **Winsford.**—Miss Mary Walsh, The Hollies, Winsford, Cheshire.
O. **Woburn Sands.**—Miss E. Woods, Fridale, Woburn Sands.
Q. **Woking.**—Miss Davies Colley, Briarwood, Woking.
O. **Wokingham.**—Miss Violet Eustace, Montague House, Wokingham, Berks.
K. **Wolverhampton.**—Mrs. F. D. Taylor, 107, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.
L. **Woodbridge.**—Mrs. Brooke Edwards, Singil, Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
L. **Woodford.**—Miss H. Morton, Wynstone, Churchfields, S. Woodford, N.E.
J. **Worcester.**—Miss J. H. House, 36, Victoria Street, Worcester.
D. **Workington and District.**—Mrs. Oldfield, Windy Nook, Craig Road, Workington, and Mrs. Curry, 36, Mason Street, Workington.
Q **Worthing.**—Miss Helen Wright, *Office*, 1, Warwick Street, Worthing; and Miss Bowen.
N. **Yeovil.**—Miss W. Matthews, The Avenue, Yeovil. Yeovil.
E. **York.**—Mrs. G. H. Meyer and Miss Mary Cudworth. *Office*, 10, Museum Street, York.

B.—Scotland.

Aberdeen.—Miss Grant Smith, 39, Carden Place, Aberdeen. *Office:* 11a, Dee Street, Aberdeen.
Abernethy.—Miss Williamson, Ochil View, Abernethy, Perthshire.
Alloa.—Mrs. Andrew, 16, Victoria Street, Alloa.
Alva.—*Pro tem.*, Miss N. Elliot, Copland Place, Alva.
Blyth, *see under* Perth.
Ardgay, *see under* Tain.
Ardrossan and Saltcoats.—Mrs. Kerr, 38, Sidney Street, Saltcoats, Ayrshire.
Auchterarder.—Miss Eadie, Zona, Auchterarder.
Ayr and Troon.—Mrs. Harvey, B.A., Woodview, Troon.
Beauly.—Miss A. Munro, The School, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
Berwickshire.—Mrs. Hope, Sunwick, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Blairmore.—Mrs. Leggat, Duart Tower, Blairmore, Argyllshire.
Bonar Bridge, *see under* Tain.
Bo'ness, *see under* Edinburgh.
Brechin.—Miss Jeannie Duncan, 81, Southesk Street, Brechin.
Bridge of Earn, *see under* Perth.
Bridge of Weir.—Mrs. J. J. Moffat, 2, St. George's Terrace, Bridge of Weir. *Pro tem.*, Mrs. Dalziel, Norwood, Bridge of Weir.
Brora.—Miss Torrance, Shoemaker Lane, Brora, Sutherland.
Carnoustie, *see under* Dundee.
Crail, *see under* St. Andrews.
Castle Douglas.—Mrs. Patrick Gifford, The Cottage, Castle Douglas, N.B.
Coupar Angus, *see under* Perth.
Crieff.—Mrs. Kinghorn, Mayfield, Crieff.
Cupar.—Miss Davidson, Bonvil, Cupar, Fife.
Dalkeith, *see under* Edinburgh.
Dingwall.—Miss Ledingham, 70a, High Street, Dingwall.
Dollar.—Miss Marjorie Kent, Drummond Cottage, Dollar.
Dornoch.—Miss Murray, Victoria Cottage, Sutherland Road, Dornoch, Sutherland.
Dumfries.—Miss Douglas, Langlands, Dumfries.
Dunbar.—Miss F. Melise Aspinwall, 4, Bowmont Terrace, Dunbar.
Dundee.—Miss Henderson, 4, Camperdown Place, Broughty Ferry. *Office:* 27, Bank Street, Dundee.
Dunfermline.—Mrs. Mackinnon, 14, Park Terrace, Dunfermline.
Edinburgh.—Miss K. M. Loudon. *Org. Sec.:* Miss Lisa Gordon. *Office:* 40, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.
Branches: Bo'ness, Dalkeith, Leith.
Elgin and Lossiemouth.—Miss MacPherson, The Studio, 23, High Street, Elgin, and Miss Forsyth, Dalquharran, Lossiemouth.
Falkirk.—Mrs. Robb, Laurieston Manse, Falkirk.
Galashiels.—Miss Smith, Sunnybrae, Magdala Terrace, Galashiels. *Pro tem.*, Miss Tod, 127, Magdala Terrace, Galashiels.
Glasgow.—Miss Lindsay. *Office:* 202, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Glenfarg.—Miss Jessie Seaton, Green Bank, Glenfarg.
Golspie.—*Pro tem.*, Miss McIntosh, Woodside, Lairg, Sutherland.
Branch: Lairg.
Gourock.—Miss Johnston, 1, Ashburn Gardens, Gourock. *Pro tem.*, Mrs. Clatworthy, Greylands, Victoria Road, Gourock.
Greenock.—Mrs. Laurie, Red House, 38, Ardgowan Street, Greenock.
Haddington.—Mrs. Kerr, Barney Mains, Haddington, N.B.
Hamilton.—Miss G. M. Carmichael, South Park Road, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
Hawick.—Miss Williamson, 18, Buccleuch Street, Hawick.
Helmsdale.—Miss MacIntyre, Sutherland Street, Helmsdale.
Innerleithen.—Miss Ada Ballantyne, Beechwood, Innerleithen.
Inverness.—Mrs. James Fraser, 19, Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness.
John o' Groats.—Miss B. S. Alexander, 34, Princes Street, Thurso.
Kelso.—Mrs. Fleming, Abbey Row, Kelso.
Kilmalcolm.—Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire.
Kilmarnock.—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Gardner Robertson, Morningside, Kilmarnock.
Kirkcaldy Burghs.—Mrs. Honeyman, Sauchendene, Kirkcaldy.
Kirkcudbright and District.—Miss Charlotte Banks, 18, St. Mary Street, Kirkcudbright.
Largs.—Miss Margaret Paton, Mansfield, Largs, Ayrshire.
Leith, *see under* Edinburgh.
Lenzie.—Miss M. H. Kerr, Clunaline, Lenzie.
Leven.—Mrs. Galloway, Kinellan, Leven.
Melrose.—Miss Riddell, The Cloisters, Melrose.
Montrose.—Miss Hossack, 89 Bridge Street, Montrose.
Motherwell.—Mrs. Jackson, Glenevue, Douglas Street, Motherwell.
Nairn.—Miss Blane, Seaforth, Seabank Road, Nairn.
Newburgh, *see under* St. Andrews.
North Berwick.—*Pro tem.*, Mrs. Reid, Winterfield, North Berwick.

Oban.—No Secretary.
Orcadian.—Mrs. Cursiter, Daisybank, Kirkwall, Orkney.
Paisley.—Miss Risk, 36, Whitehaugh Drive, Paisley.
Peebles.—Mrs. W. E. Thorburn, Hay Lodge, Peebles.
Perth.—Mrs. Slater, West Manse, Scone.
Branches: Bridge of Earn, Scone, Alyth, and Coupar Angus.
Portmahomack, *see under* Tain.
St. Andrews.—Mrs. Scott, St. Regulus, St. Andrews.
Branches: Crail, Anstruther, and Newburgh.
Scone, *see under* Perth.
Selkirk.—Mrs. Connochie, Park House, Selkirk.
Shetland.—Miss Jamieson, Twagios, Lerwick, Shetland.
Stirlingshire.—Mrs. Alec Morrison, Roselea, Bridge of Allan.
Stranraer.—Miss Paterson, Creebridge, Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire.
Tain.—Miss D. Stewart, Balanloch, Tain, Ross-shire.
Branches: Ardgay, Bonar Bridge, Portmahomack.
Tayside.—Miss Maxwell, Kinbank, Wormit-on-Tay, Fife.
Wick.—Miss Steven, 6, Coach Road, Wick.

Wales.

M. **Aberdare and District.**—Mrs. Pritchard, Corinthia Villa, Elm Grove, Aberdare.
M. **Abergavenny.**—Miss B. Baker-Gabb, M.A., The Chain, Abergavenny.
M. **Aberystwyth.**—Miss Marles Thomas Somerville, South Terrace, Aberystwyth.
H. **Bangor.**—*Org. Sec.:* Mrs. C. Price White, Rockleigh, Bangor. *Sec.:* Miss Nora Lewis, Belmont, Bangor.
Branches: Holyhead; Llanfairfechan.
M. **Brecon and District.**—Miss Elizabeth Jane Edwards, 2, Camden Villas, Brecon.
M. **Cardiff and District.**—Miss Howell, 132, Queen Street, Cardiff.
Branch: Penarth.
M. **Carmarthen.**—Miss B. A. Holme, Kai-ora, Myrddin Crescent, Carmarthen.
H. **Carnarvon.**—Mrs. E. P. Evans, Roman Villa, Carnarvon; and Miss Ryle Davies, Cartrefle, Segontium Road South, Carnarvon.
Branch: Pen-y-groes.
M. **Chepstow.**—Miss Edith Smith, 28A, High Street, Chepstow.
H. **Colwyn Bay.**—Miss M. Spencer, Farlands, Penrhyn Bay, near Llandudno.
H. **Criccieth.**—Mrs. Walter Jones, Emu, Criccieth.
H. **Dolgelly.**—Miss Gertrude Lewis, Dr. Williams' School, Dolgelly.
Holyhead, *see under* Bangor.
M. **Kidwelly and Ferryside.**—Miss E. M. Meredith, "Brynhyfryd," Kidwelly, S. Wales.
M. **Lampeter.**—Miss Minnie C. Davies, Velindre House, Lampeter.
H. **Llandudno.**—Miss Wright, Preswylfa, Abbey Road, Llandudno.
M. **Llanelly.**—Miss Smith, 9, Mina Street, Llanelly.
Llanfairfechan, *see under* Bangor.
M. **Llangollen.**—Miss B. Stewart, Oaklands, Llangollen.
M. **Merionethshire.**—Mrs. Francis Lewis, Balkan Hill, Aberdovey.
M. **Merthyr and District.**—Mrs. M. J. Williams, 1, Lewis Terrace, Heolgerrig, Merthyr Tydfil.
M. **Neath, Briton Ferry, and District.**—Mrs. Tonner, 22, Rugby Avenue, Neath.
M. **Newport, Mon.**—Miss Acomb, Ty-gwyn, Clytha Park, Newport, Mon.
M. Penarth, *see under* Cardiff.
H. Pen-y-groes, *see under* Carnarvon.
H. **Penmaenmawr.**—Miss A. M. Harker, Glan Afon, Penmaenmawr, and Mrs. Philip Williams, Cynlas, Penmaenmawr.
M. **Pontypool and District.**—Miss Gwladys M. Bailey, The Grove, Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool, and Miss Muriel Mosely, Ty-Gwyn, Pontnewynydd.
H. **Pwllheli.**—Miss Moody, Penlam Street, Pwllheli.
H. **Rhyl and District.**—Mrs. Amy Rhodes, Kempton House, Rhyl.
L. **Swansea.**—Miss N. Griffith Jones, 9, Eaton Terrace, Swansea.
L. **Ystrad Rhondda.**—Miss Ridley, The Schools, Blaen-Rhondda.
H. **Wrexham.**—Miss Price, 76, Beechley Road, Wrexham.

India.

S. **Mussoorie.**—Miss Weatherley, "The Deodars," Mussoorie, India.

France.

S. **Paris.**—Mrs. M. Pearde Beaufort, 135, Boulevarde Montparnasse, Paris.

News from the Societies and Federations.

[As complaints have been received that names are often wrongly spelt in THE COMMON CAUSE *reports, Secretaries are asked to* WRITE ALL NAMES DISTINCTLY.*]*

Oxford, Berks, and Bucks Federation.

(Continued.)

PANGBOURNE.—June 3rd—A successful open-air meeting was held with Miss Margaret Jones in the chair, and Miss Muriel Matters as speaker. Various attempts to interrupt by small boys and young rowdies were luckily not sufficient to disturb the large and attentive crowd. Miss Matters' speech created a profound impression.

WINDSOR AND ETON.—Miss Mason visited Windsor to re-organise the Society on its joining the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Federation. Meetings:—
May 19th at Windsor Laundry.
May 19th at Clarence House, by kind permission of Mrs. Tod-Mercer—The Rev. R. Napier was in the chair—Mrs. Abbott spoke.
May 20th at The Green, Datchet.
May 21st at Station House, Wraysbury, by kind permission of Mrs. Davis.
May 22nd—For the National Union of Railwaymen.
May 22nd—For the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees.
May 23rd—For the Amalgamated Union of Carpenters and Joiners.
As a result of this strenuous campaign twenty new members joined (the total number of members being now about sixty) and fifty-four "Friends" were enrolled.

WOKINGHAM.—An excellent meeting was held at Bear Wood on May 28th, when Mrs. John Walter was At Home to a large number of guests. The meeting was held in the Picture Gallery; Mr. John Walter acted as chairman and the speakers were Mr. H. Baillie-Weaver and Miss Violet Eustace. Five members and sixteen "Friends" were enrolled.

West Riding of Yorks.

BRADFORD.—This Society has done much more work in the past month than at the same time last year. There appears to be no limit to the useful work we can do, and we hope and beg that each and every member will co-operate heartily in all the schemes brought forward, both as regards raising money and propaganda work. The following meetings were held in various parts of the town:—
May 20th—Cottage Meeting—Bolton Woods—Speaker, Miss Hoey; four "Friends" made.
May 28th—Open-air Meeting—Bolton Woods—Speakers, Miss Hoey and Miss Ashby. Eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold; four "Friends" made. This meeting was upset at the beginning by noisy children, but ended well, the crowd listening and becoming interested.
June 10th—Garden Meeting—Toller Drive—Speakers, Mrs. Bernheim and Miss Gregson. Thirty people present; collection, £1; literature and badges sold.
June 11th—Drawing-room Meeting—Pollard Lane—Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Schofield—Speakers, Miss Brailsford and Rev. H. Weaver. Well attended and enthusiastic.
May we remind our members that forthcoming Meetings, Garden Parties, etc., are advertised in THE COMMON CAUSE, and it would save much trouble if members would kindly glance at the column and note them; also meetings are advertised on the front page of the *Yorkshire Observer*.

DEWSBURY.—An open-air meeting was held in the Market Place on June 16th—Chair, W. Morgan, Esq.—Speakers, Mrs. Earp and Councillor Tom Myers. The meeting was very satisfactory. The large crowd was quite sympathetic and keenly interested. Literature was distributed, and forty "Friends" cards were signed.

HALIFAX.—After a few necessary preliminaries, such as bill distributing and house visiting and a committee meeting, the newly formed branch of the Halifax N.U.W.S.S. held its first public meeting in Ebenezer School. In the absence of Dr. Burn (Vicar of Halifax, and President of the Branch), who was confined to his room with influenza, the Rev. S. G. Hicks presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering. Miss I. O. Ford and Mrs. Stanton Barnes gave excellent addresses. The resolution, "That this meeting demands a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women," was carried, with four dissentients. Every reason why women should have the vote is represented in Halifax—apart from the obvious justice of the question—bad housing, bad wages, etc. There is, however, every sign in the town of prosperity for the branch. While many Halifax women are indifferent about the vote, they are at the same time prepared to admit that the demand is just. There are, however, a great number of men and women in the town absolutely certain that the possession of a vote will open a new era in politics—domestic and national. With such a state of affairs, there is every reason for Halifax going forward.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The Annual Business Meeting was held at Bradley Lodge by invitation of the Mayoress (Mrs. J. Blamis). Miss Seddon presided. The annual report was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Studdard; the financial report by Miss M. Johnstone. It was decided to start the Active Service League on June 23rd.

LEEDS.—On Saturday, May 16th, a successful Rummage Sale was held, which resulted in a clear profit of over £10. Hearty thanks are due to the Vicar, in whose parish the sale was held, for the use of the Schoolroom, and to the many helpers who came to sell, to whose help the success of the sale was largely due.
May 18th—Miss I. O. Ford addressed a Women's Guild in Holbeck. There was a very full attendance, and great interest was shown. Nearly all present signed "Friends" cards, and bought copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and literature. One result of the meeting has been a larger demand for Suffrage addresses in all parts of Leeds than we have been able to cope with.
May 20th—Mrs. Kitson Clarke (one of our Vice-Presidents) spoke on "Women in Local Government" at the weekly "At Home." Our President, Mrs. Connon (Leeds Education Committee), took the chair, and kindly gave the tea. There was a good attendance, and the questions and discussions which followed the address showed that much interest had been aroused.
May 23rd—Mr. Thatcher addressed an open-air meeting in Victoria Square. Councillor Arnott took the chair. The speeches were greatly appreciated, but unfortunately the evening was cold and damp, and the audience small. In spite of this, a fair collection was taken. Twenty-four "Friends" cards were signed, and a number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.
May 27th was the last of the Weekly "At Homes." A very successful Cake Sale was held, and Mrs. Renton gave a stirring address on the "Active Service League and the Proposed Pilgrimage in the West Riding," which is to take place during the last half of July.
June 6th and 7th—Miss Leadley Brown, of Liverpool, paid us a visit. She spoke at an open-air meeting on Saturday at Rothwell, to a very large and appreciative audience. By special request, her address was on "Widows under the Poor Law." Mr. Lunn, of Rothwell, (P.L. Guardian) presided, and spoke of the attempts being made at the next meeting of his Board (Hunslet) to raise the allowance to widows. The Suffragists were given a hearty welcome, and Mr. Wright Stead (Secretary of the Rothwell I.L.P., and also a P.L. Guardian) helped with great success in the sale of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and literature, and in getting "Friends" cards signed. As a result of this meeting, the Leeds Society has since been asked to come and form a branch at Rothwell. Thirty-five "Friends" cards were signed.
June 7th—Miss Leadley Brown spoke at an afternoon meeting in Potternewton Park, and in the evening to an audience of about 500 in Harehills Park. Much interest and enthusiasm was aroused at both meetings. A good number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold; thirty-four "Friends" cards signed, and a good collection taken.
June 12th—An evening meeting was arranged at the offices for those whose work prevents their coming to the afternoon "At Homes," and Mrs. Renton again explained the Active Service League and the West Riding Pilgrimage.
June 13th—Some of the newly enlisted A.S. Leaguers visited Kirkstall district, and distributed handbills from house to house to prepare the way for an open-air meeting, held on June 15th, in Kirkstall Abbey Grounds—addressed by Miss I. O. Ford. A large crowd listened with interest and delight to Miss Ford's address. Mrs. Kirlew presided. A good collection was taken; a number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and twenty F.W.S. cards were signed.
June 14th—Mrs. Earp spoke at Burley Road Men's Adult School at 8.30, and in Burley Park at 11 to very appreciative audiences.
June 17th—The Misses Ford were "At Home" at Adel Grange. A good number of members were present, and a delightful afternoon was spent. Miss Ford, in her speech, congratulated the Society on the progress of the Lightning Campaign in Leeds, and members were urged to continue their efforts till the end of the month. Several recruits for the Active Service League were enlisted, and all were urged to co-operate heartily in the West Riding Pilgrimage, arranged to take place during the last half of July.

ROTHERHAM SUMMER CAMPAIGN.—An open-air campaign is being held during the summer throughout the Rotherham constituency.
The campaign began on May 14th with a meeting at Swinton. Mrs. Pearson took the chair, Mr Davies, of Parkgate, and Mrs. Oldham were the speakers. We were glad to see a good crowd of workers there, who took such a serious interest in the meeting. The next meeting was held at Parkgate. Mr. Sam Featherstone took the chair; Mr. Stott (of Manchester) and Mrs. Oldham were the speakers; over forty F.W.S. cards were signed, and some intelligent questions were asked. The third campaign meeting was in the College Square, Rotherham. A splendid crowd assembled to hear Miss Margaret Robertson and Councillor Short. Nowadays we expect good audiences in Rotherham, whether the meeting be indoors or out, providing, of course, it is a Suffrage meeting, and we were not disappointed that time. Our out-door campaign so far as been a great success, and we are looking forward to thirteen more meetings in the division.

LEEDS.—ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUE.—Street selling has been begun with very encouraging results, but more volunteers are badly needed for at least one hour on Friday or Saturday mornings. At open-air meetings several members have given valuable help in various ways, but many more volunteers are needed to ensure the best results. At these meetings, help is wanted in selling copies of THE COMMON CAUSE, distributing leaflets, getting cards signed, and in collecting. F.W.S. work is being organised. Members are asked to volunteer to take charge of some "Friends" in their own districts, to look them up, give them notices of meetings, and occasional leaflets, and to turn "Friends" into Members whenever possible.

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ALL BRITAIN LIGHTING CAMPAIGN—Will members please note that the Campaign does not close till the end of June. All L.C. members' names and subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary, Miss Rogers, 55, Park Square.

West of England.

BRISTOL.—May 19th—At Home and working party at the Office.

May 22nd—Meeting at Totterdown—Speaker, Miss L. D. Gunter—Lecture by Professor Skemp on "Algernon Charles Swinburne." The three lectures given by Professor Skemp in aid of the funds realised £7.

May 26th—At Home and working party at the Office.

May 27th—Meetings at 7, Cambridge Park, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Clough. Miss Clough took the chair—Speaker, Miss Adamson, B.Sc. The evening meeting was crowded. Twelve new members joined, and thirty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

June 9th—At Home at the Office—Speaker, Miss Baretti on "Women Suffrage in Practice."

June 10th—Meeting of the St. Agnes Branch—Speaker, Rev. Lewis Johnson.

June 11th—Working party of the Westbury Branch at Mrs. Nierenstein's.

The Lightning Campaign is proceeding under the leadership of Miss Button, but the feeling aroused by the recent militant outbreaks is rendering the work somewhat difficult. The Society was represented at the Camp.

EAST BRISTOL.—On June 19th, a very successful open-air meeting was held in Trinity Street. The speakers were Councillor G. Thompson and Mrs. Townley. Forty-three "Friends" cards were signed

CHELTENHAM.—On May 16th, a public meeting for the Rev. Hatty Baker was arranged. Four other attractions spoiled the attendance, but those present were much interested. Dr. Sloan Chesser took the chair. On May 17th, Miss Baker preached in the Unitarian Church, and drew a good congregation, considering the strong prejudice against women preachers.

CLEVEDON.—Meeting in the Public Hall on May 22nd. Mr. Arthur Daniell, of Bristol, took the chair, and Miss Muriel Matters spoke. Unfortunately, a violent thunderstorm kept many away, but all present were deeply impressed. Many have since stated that Miss Matters' speech put the question on a higher plane for them than ever before. A collection, large compared with other meetings, was taken, and one member and several "Friends" joined.

KEYNSHAM.—On May 28th a social evening was held, by kind invitation of Mrs. Jollyman, Upper Charlton Road. Mrs. Pole took the chair, and a very interesting paper and a humorous short story were read by Miss Geere. Miss Pearce rendered a pianoforte solo, and Miss Cloutman, of Bristol, sang several songs. Mrs. Jollyman generously provided the refreshments.

NAILSWORTH.—Thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Walton, of Horsley Priory, a most enjoyable meeting was held in the Priory garden on June 18th. Mrs. Walton was in the chair, and Miss G. Hadow (County Secretary for Gloucestershire) spoke. She laid particular stress on the glaring injustice of the present British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill. The Rev. F. E. Warner, Rector of Amberley, also spoke. He considered that the Woman's Movement was a great opportunity for the Church to come forward and show her sympathy with justice and morality. After the meeting, the audience were entertained to tea, and two members and ten "Friends" were enrolled.

PORTISHEAD.—On May 25th, a very successful public meeting was held in the Assembly Hall. Dr. Charles Wigan presided over a nearly filled room, and the speaker, Mr. Baillie Weaver, was much encouraged by the improvement in feeling shown since he last spoke in Portishead a year ago. A collection was taken, and several members joined. It is hoped that during the autumn the Society will work up meetings on the lines of the Liverpool Women's Citizen Association, to encourage working women to interest themselves in civic affairs.

SOUTH SOMERSET.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Wayford Manor, Crewkerne, on May 28th. The President (Mr. Ingham Baker) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. The various reports presented showed good progress, and were full of hope for the future. The Officers and Committee were re-elected, and after tea, kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Ingham Baker, Miss Richmond, of Wellington, New Zealand, gave an interesting address, in which she showed how admirably the giving of the vote to women had answered in her own country. A desire was expressed by many present that the public should be well informed of the non-militant character of the Union. The Society was represented at the Camp.

STREET.—The fourth meeting of the series on "The State and the Child" was held on April 30th, when Miss Barnett, of Bristol, gave a most interesting address on past and present modes of dealing with young offenders, concluding with an account of a visit to "The Little Commonwealth." The chair was taken by Mr. W. G. Hinde.

The series was concluded with two particularly successful garden meetings. The first was held on May 20th at Mrs. Roger Clark's, when Dr. Marion Phillips, Secretary of the Women's Labour League, spoke on "The Need for Baby Clinics." Mrs. Parsons, of Wells, took the chair. About one hundred people were present. Fifteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and five members joined. The second, at Mrs. S. T. Clothier's, was addressed by Miss E. P. Hughes on "The Human Will: How to Utilise and Develop it in a Child's Education." The Chairman was Mr. W. S. Clark, J.P., C.A. Over 120 people were present; fourteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold; five members and five "Friends" were enrolled. Both these meetings were held jointly with the Child Study Circle. A collection was made to cover expenses, and Suffrage pamphlets were sold. Ten of the Street Society joined the Camp.

SWINDON AND NORTH WILTS.—On May 26th, the Swindon Shop Assistants' Union received a deputation from the Swindon Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. In the course of an able address, Miss Brown enlarged upon the disabilities of women under the present system, and advocated the co-operation of men and women in politics and social affairs.

TAUNTON.—On May 23rd, a rummage sale was held by kind permission of Miss Sibley, at Flook House, realising over £7. On June 6th, the monthly drawing-room meeting was held at 11, The Crescent. The attendance was small, as many members had not returned from Camp, but work for the autumn was discussed.

TROWBRIDGE.—On May 29th, a social gathering was held in the Chess Room of the Town Hall. Mrs. Nelson Haden acted as hostess, assisted by Mrs. Pullinger. Miss Adamson, B.Sc., of Bristol, spoke, and votes of thanks were moved and seconded by Mrs. Crisp, of Corsham, and Mr. J. L. Martin.

WEST DORSET.—Two delegates were sent to the half-yearly Council meeting in April. They found the discussions of great interest. There is a peculiar value to country societies in sending delegates to these meetings; they feel so much more in touch afterwards with the work done at headquarters. On May 9th, a successful jumble sale was held at Bridport.

On June 16th, a general meeting was held in Bridport. Mrs. Leighton Tucker was in the chair, and gave a report of the Council meeting, and read the rule which had been passed against militancy. Mrs. Suttill read a paper on "Local Governing Boards and the Eligibility of Women for such Bodies." The arrangements for a coming garden fête were discussed, and generous offers of help were given by the members. The Society was represented at the Camp, of which an account was given at this meeting by Miss Fenwick.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—On May 12th a members' meeting was held at the Café Royal, High Street. Miss Pease gave an address of much interest and practical value, and several copies of the N.U. Report and of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Saturday morning street sales of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been inaugurated by Miss Dolby, and during the week of the County Show, papers were sold at the approaches to the Show Ground. In this work, help was given by Miss Greswell, of Burnham.

WEYMOUTH.—(Formation of Society.)—On June 16th, a Society was formed here with fifty members and many "Friends." Mrs. Drury, of Tower House, was elected Hon. Secretary, and Miss Levi, 36, Dorchester Road, Hon. Treasurer. This Society has been the direct outcome of the late camp, which has been fully reported elsewhere.

North Eastern Federation.

The annual meeting of the Federation was held at the Grand Hotel, Barras Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Miss Hardcastle, M.A., presented the fourth annual report. She announced the addition of nine new Societies to the Federation. The financial statement showed that the income had more than doubled itself during the year, amounting in all to £1,016 8s. 5d. The expenditure, however, had increased to £1,101 15s. 5d., leaving a deficit of £85 7s. on the year's working. To meet this, £45 15s. 11d. was subscribed before the end of the meeting. The following were elected officers of the Federation for the coming year:—

Chairman, Dr. Ethel Williams, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hon. Secretary, Miss Frances Hardcastle, M.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss Alice Robson, Shilden; Press Secretary, Mrs. Price, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hon. Secretary, F.W.S., Mrs. Angus Wilkinson; Section Leader, Active Service League, Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Westerhope; Representative of Executive, Miss Alice Clark; THE COMMON CAUSE Secretary, Dr. Mabel Campbell, Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was decided that instead of a combined money-making effort, each Society should have an individual effort, and raise at least £20 towards the finances of the Federation.

Bicycle Tour in Sir Edward Grey's Constituency.

Six organisers spent five days in Sir Edward Grey's constituency, holding meetings in the towns and larger villages throughout the division. Severe thunderstorms in the district interfered somewhat with the success of a few of the meetings, but in spite of this, 200 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and 182 "Friends" gained in the short time. Unfortunately a great deal of time had to be wasted in explaining our non-militant attitude, but the Northumbrian proved himself marvellously quick to grasp the difference between the two groups of suffragists, and the point once explained, his support was readily gained. There was no rudeness or rowdiness of any description, and even the children behaved in a most exemplary manner.

In billing the various meetings, copies of Sir Edward Grey's speech on the Reform Bill of 1913 were given out, so that a large number of his constituents now know for the first time his views on Women's Suffrage.

This has been a difficult campaign to organise, as the villages are sparsely populated and many miles apart, and the country is extremely hilly. The organisers were Misses E. J. Armstrong, I. S. A. Beaver, C. M. Gordon, E. Sheard, A. E. and E. G. Westwood. Further campaigns have been arranged in the Barnard Castle and Hexham constituencies, which will be carried out in conjunction with the Active Service League.

ALNMOUTH.—A private meeting was held in the Parish Room on May 20th, when the hostesses were Mrs. Forster and Miss Chipman. There is no Society in the district, and in her opening remarks, Lady Howick expressed the hope that a flourishing society would soon be formed. Miss Low made one of her usual charming speeches. Seven members signified their willingness to join, and in the course of the following week a dozen others also joined. A collection of £2 7s. 7d. was taken, and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—The work of organisation continues in this constituency. Polling station committees are almost complete, and the canvass for registration purposes has been undertaken by each committee. With regard to the three candidates and their views on Women's Suffrage, the Labour candidate, Councillor B. C. Spoor, has signed the affirmative to all three of the N.U. questions. Dr. Rutherford, the Liberal candidate, has signed "Yes" to the first two questions, whilst to the last he prefers to retain his own independence of judgment. Major Bright, the Conservative candidate, boycotts the whole question, will receive no deputation, or express any opinion whatsoever "till the policy of militancy ceases."

Twenty-seven meetings at Bishop Auckland, Chilton Buildings, Chilton, Kirk Merrington, Ferryhill, Hunwick, Shildon, Hilmington Row, Sunnybrow, Witton Park, Eldon Lane, &c., have been held.

Speakers:—Mr. Jowett, M.P., Councillor B. C. Spoor, Miss M. Robertson, Mr. R. C. Wallhead, Mr W. Kirk, Mr. Keene, Mr. L. Bell, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. W. Chapman, Mr. Deer, and Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P.

Much voluntary help has been given by Miss S. J. I. Lawson, who has been acting as voluntary assistant both for Suffrage and Labour.

BURNOPFIELD.—May 23rd—A public meeting was held in the Free Church Schoolroom. Miss Ainslie took the chair. Everyone present enjoyed Miss Low's address. Some new members joined.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Wednesday, June 10th, open-air meetings were held at Swalwell and Whickham, and on Thursday, June 11th, at Crawcrook and Winlaton. There were large and sympathetic audiences in all the villages, and seventy-seven F.W.S. cards were signed. The speakers were Misses Armstrong, Beaver, Sheard, A. E. Westwood, and E. G. Westwood.

(To be continued.)

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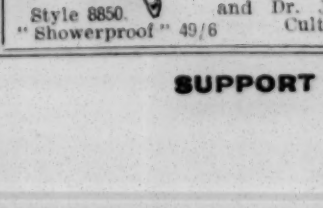

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Kentish Federation.

The Federation Committee will not meet during the summer months

Our Organiser has arranged the following weeks for Active Service work:—Open-air meetings every night at Maidstone, June 22nd—27th; the country districts round Ashford, June 29th—July 3rd; Sevenoaks district, July 27—August 1st; round the coast, Dungeness to Sandwich, August 3rd—8th; a week in country district round Maidstone, August 10th—15th; Sittingbourne town and country district, August 10th—15th; New Romney, Tenterden, Herne Bay district, August 31st—September 5th. Another week will be spent in Bexley district, Dartford, Gravesend, Northfleet. Also in Sidcup, Swanley, Isle of Sheppey, Sheerness, Queensborough, and Eastchurch. Mrs. Perkin, of Matfield, will take a hop-bin in the season. Volunteers for this and other branches of work are asked to send their names to Miss Griffith-Jones, End House, Eagle Road, Wembley.

"Will any friend lend a seaside or country house in Kent, or near at hand, where tired workers for W.S. and others may rest? Surplus receipts to go to Kent Federation Funds."

The above in your advertisement columns, it is hoped, may lead to the offer of some delightful cosy retreat, which, run economically, might be a boon at the same time to workers and work.

Possessors of such, please hurry up to make your offer to Mrs. Percy Thompson, Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks.

ASHFORD.—The open-air meetings are still going on. On May 22nd Miss Griffith-Jones was the speaker; on May 29th, Miss Thompson; June 5th, Miss Palmer; and on June 12th, Mr. Rolleston Stables. An open-air meeting was held at Willesboro', on June 6th, when the speaker was Miss Palmer, and the Chairman Mr. Graham. Many "Friends" cards have been signed, and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Miss Murray addressed a meeting in the South Ashford Adult School on June 16th, and in South Willesboro' Adult School on Thursday afternoon, June 18th. She also spoke outside the Pump on Friday evening, June 19th, when Councillor G. McCreath was in the chair. A drawing-room meeting was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Edwards, at the High School, on May 15th, when tea was provided. Miss Cooke gave a most interesting address, and Sir John Cockburn seconded the proposal in an excellent speech. A collection was made, and literature sold. Miss Cooke also spoke to a big gathering in the High Street in the evening, when Mr. Banks was in the chair. Thirty-eight copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

(To be continued.)

[We regret that owing to pressure on our space we have been obliged to hold over several reports.]

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY FIRST POST before the announcement is to be inserted, addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

JUNE 26.

Deptford—Corner of Brockley Road and Lewisham High Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss Ruth Young, Miss Goddard 7.45
Southwark—Corner of Nelson Square and Blackfriars Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss Jameson, Miss Fyffe 8.0
Stratford—Trinity House—13, Water Lane—Garden Meeting—Chair, Miss Helen Ward 4.0
Westminster Palace Hotel—Speakers, Miss K. D. Courtney, Miss I. O. Ford—Chair, Miss C. M. Eve 3.30

JUNE 27.

Finchley—Outside Stanmore Church—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League) 3.30

JUNE 28.

Hampstead—Near White Stone Pond—Miss Muriel Matters, Miss D. E. Brown 3.30
Hyde Park—Near Reformers' Tree—Miss Fielden, Mr. J. T. Kennedy, and others 3.30

JUNE 29.

East Dulwich—46, The Gardens, Peckham Rye—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Harvey—Speaker, Mrs. Rogers
Greenwich—Corner of Christchurch and Woolwich Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss P. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Watson 7.45
North Kensington—Corner of Walmer Road and Lancaster Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss Stoehr, Mr. A. Church 8.30
West St. Pancras—Corner of Park Street and Arlington Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss Agnes Dawson, Miss Easther 8.0

JUNE 30.

Southwark—Corner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road—Miss I. O. Ford, Mr. H. Rolleston Stables, Mr. Watson 8.0

JULY 1.

Esher and East Molesey—Littleworth, Esher—Annual Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Martineau—Business and Speeches—Tea—"White Elephant" Sale 3.0
South St. Pancras—Corner of Howland Street and Tottenham Court Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss Green, Miss P. Fawcett 8.0
Wimbledon—Corner of Quicks Road—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Fielden—Chair, Mr. Victor Scholderer 8.0

JULY 2.

Chiswick—Turnham Green Common—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Paul Campbell on "Women's Suffrage from a Working Woman's Point of View" 8.0
Hampton's Branch—"Grenville," Bushey Park Gardens, Teddington—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Baker—Speakers, Miss Rinder, Miss Rosamond Smith 3.0
Jessamine House—"Friends'" Meeting—Miss Rinder 8.0

JULY 3.

Kingston and Surbiton—Surbiton Assembly Rooms—General Meeting—Speaker, Miss R. Smith—Chair, Mrs. Stuart Horner 5.0
Lambeth—Corner of Penton Place and Kennington—Open-air Meeting—Miss Agnes Dawson, Miss Fawcett 8.0
Southall—Co-operative Hall, King Street—Meeting of Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen—Speaker, Mr. John Osborne 8.15

The Provinces.

JUNE 26.

Ashford—The Pump—Mrs. Rogers 7.30
Birmingham—Acocks Green—W.L.A. Meeting—Mrs. Ring 3.30
Colchester—Crouched Friars—Garden Meeting for Members—Hostess, Mrs. Hunt 5.30—7.30
Crook—Open-air Meeting—Miss Sheard, Miss A. E. Westwood 7.0
Faversham—Miss Dawson 8.0
Gravesend—Clock Tower—Miss Griffith-Jones 8.0
Guildford—Grantley Arms, Wonersh—Public Meeting—Speakers, Miss Sheepshanks (Sec., International Suffrage Society), Miss Rosika Schwimmer (Hungary)—Chair, Sir William Chance, Bart. 8.0
Maidstone—Miss Dawson
Purley—"Highwood," Peaks Hill—Al Fresco At Home—Hostesses, Mrs. and Miss Brailsford—Speaker, Mr. Startup—Recitations by Miss Drummond, music, &c. 8.0
Sunniside—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss Andrew 7.0
Tow Law—Open-air Meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss E. G. Westwood, Miss Armstroy 7.0
Wallasey and Wirral—New Brighton Sands—Open-air Meeting

JUNE 27.

Birmingham—Mrs. Osler At Home to Circle Secretaries and F.W.S. Workers 3.30—6.0
Workers' Union—Mrs. Ring 8.0
Bristol—Westbury—Open-air Meeting Evening
Herne Bay—Mrs. Rogers Afternoon and Evening
Manchester—Platts Fields, Rusholme—Joint Women's Suffrage and Labour Demonstration—Procession leaves Albert Square at 2.30—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Mr. J. E. Sutton, M.P., Mr. J. A. Seddon, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A., Miss Robertson, B.A., Miss M. Price, Councillor Tom Fox, Mr. J. H. Hudson, the Rev. H. Dunnico, Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Councillor R. J. Davis, Mr. C. Kean 3.30
Orpington—Miss Dawson 8.0
Sevenoaks—Open-air Meeting—Miss Fielden 9.0
Sittingbourne—Miss Dawson
Thornton-le-Dale—Market Cross—Open-air Meeting—Miss Harris 7.30

JUNE 28.

Birmingham—Mrs. Ring will address the Railwaymen 8.30

JUNE 29.

Birmingham—20, Easy Row—Meeting of Active Service League 5.0
Blackburn—Willen & Mills—Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Robinson 12.0—1.0
Yates & Toms—Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Shepherd 1.0—2.0
Market Ground—Speakers, Miss Margaret Robertson, Mr. Clement Stott—Chair, Mr. Frankland 7.30
Frosterleriey—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss E. A. Westwood 7.0
Manchester—Oldfield Hall, Salford—South Salford Club 8.0
Pickering—Market Place—Open-air Meeting—Miss Harris 2.45
Ramsgate—Garden Sale—Hostess, Mrs. Bacas—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Miss Griffith-Jones
Southampton—Art Gallery—Meeting for Working Women—Speaker, Miss Norah O'Shea—Tea, Music, Recitation 6.0
Wolsingham—Open-air Meeting—Miss Sheard, Miss E. G. Westwood, Miss Armstrong 7.0

JUNE 30.

Blackburn—Garden Street Recreation Ground, Witton—Mr. Frankland, Miss Margaret Robertson 12.30—1.30
Audley Hall Mills, Audley Range—Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Entwistle, Miss Wilkinson 12.30—1.30
Pringle Street, Queen's Park Road—Mr. H. Eastwood, Miss M. Robertson, Mrs. Robinson 7.30
Griffin Lamp, Witton—Miss Wilkinson, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Robinson 7.30
Bradford—5, Eldon Place—At Home—Hostess, Mrs. Noakes—Mrs. Renton on "The Active Service League"
Bristol—40, Park Street—At Home 3.0—5.0
Bury St. Edmunds—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Harvey—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 3.30
East Bristol—Barrow Road—At Home to new Campaign Members
Eastgate—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss A. E. Westwood 7.0
Hayward's Heath—Winkfield Cottage—Scrase Bridge (by kind permission of Mrs. Harris)—Annual Meeting for Members and "Friends"—Speaker, Mrs. Strickland (Hasting)—If wet, the meeting will be postponed 3.15—6.0
Marston—Miss Griffith-Jones
Norwich—Mrs. W. N. Ladell—At Home—Speaker, Miss Wise 3.0
Pickering—Westmoreland Villa—At Home—Hostess, Mrs. Highfield 3.0
Stanhope—Open-air Meeting—Miss Sheard, Miss E. G. Westwood, Miss Armstrong 7.0
West Bromwich—Library Lecture Room—Miss E. Mitchell, B.A., on "The Higher Education of Women"—Chair, Mr. J. A. Pearce 8.0

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JULY 1.

Birmingham — Edgbaston — Garden Party — Hostess, Mrs. Julian Osler—Speaker, Mrs. Kempthorne 4.0

Blackburn — Feniscoules Paper Mill — Mr. Frankland, Mrs. Robinson 12.30—1.30

Livesey Branch Road (near Co-operative Stores) — Mr. Abbot, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Clement Stott 7.30

Bournemouth—"Shalimar," Branksome Park—Members' Annual Garden Party—Music and Short Speeches 4.0—6.30

Open-air Meetings in various parts of the Borough every Wednesday at 8.0. Visitors willing to help please apply to the Office, Trinity Chambers, Old Christchurch Road.

Croydon — West Wickham — Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Rackham 7.30

Ditchling—Oldfield House—Garden Party—(if wet, meeting indoors)—Hostess, Miss McCleallan—Speaker, Mrs. Robie Uniacke—Duologue: "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky" (Miss Chute Ellis and Miss Plunkett) 3.30

Minster—Miss Griffith-Jones

St. John's Chapel—Open-air Meeting—Miss Sheard, Miss Armstrong, Miss E. G. Westwood 7.0

Westgate—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss A. E. Westwood 7.0

JULY 2.

Blackburn—Roe Lee Mill, Whalley New Road—Mr. Shepherd, Miss Wilkinson 12.30—1.30

Market Ground—Speakers, Councillor Ashton, Mr. Fenner Brockway—Chair, Mr. Shepherd 7.30

Derham Street, Grimshaw Park—Mr. Frankland, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Wilkinson 7.30

Chopwell—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss A. E. Westwood 7.0

East Bristol—St. George's Park Gate 7.30

Farnham — Charles Hill Court (by invitation of the President, Miss L. Antrobus)—Debate on Women's Suffrage—Proposer, Mrs. Percy Bigland, 3.30—Tea, 4.45—Business Meeting 5.15

Harbury—Village Meeting—Mrs. Streeter 6.30

Leamington—35, Warwick Street—Meeting of the Franchise Club—Speaker, Mrs. Streeter 3.0

Manchester—Near Didsbury Post Office—Open-air Meeting—Professor Conway and others 8.0

Temperance Mission Hall, Ashton New Road (near Grey Mare Lane)—Bradford Suffrage Club 8.0

Wearhead—Open-air Meeting—Miss Sheard, Miss E. G. Westwood 7.0

Woodford — Garden Meeting — Hostess, Mrs. Beck—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 7.30

JULY 3.

Blackburn—Imperial Mill, Accrington Road—Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Entwistle 12.30—1.30

Wellington Hotel, Accrington Road — Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Robinson, and others 7.30

Bradford—Rossefield School, Heaton—Garden Party and Sale of Work—Hostesses, the Misses Gregson and Rendall—Admission and Tea, 6d. 3.0—9.0

Garesfield—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss A. E. Westwood 7.0

High Spen—Open-air Meeting—Miss Sheard, Miss A. E. Westwood 7.0

Romford—Corn Exchange—Miss Fielden, Mr. J. Malcolm Mitchell

Scotland.

JUNE 26.

Aberdeen—265, Rosemount Place—At Home—Hostess, Mrs. Brown—Speaker, Miss E. M. C. Foggo

Midlothian—Open-air Meetings every evening until July 3rd, under the auspices of the Active Service League

Election Fighting Fund Campaign.

Houghton-le-Spring—June 27—Fence Houses—Mr. V. M. Hardy Murton, Mr. Pearl, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.0

Blackburn—St. Peter's Ward—Mr. Shepherd, Miss Wilkinson 7.30

Houghton-le-Spring—June 30—Silksworth 7.30
Monkwearmouth—Mr. James 7.30

Crumlin—July 1st—The Bridge—Mrs. Cooper, Miss Newton Harris 7.0

Lankittith — July 2 — Institute Bridge — Mrs. Cooper, Miss Newton Harris 7.30

Pontnwydd—July 3—Miss Foxley, M.A., Mr. I. Jones, Mrs. Cooper 7.0

Coming Events.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL, University Hall, St. Andrews, Scotland.—11th August to 8th September, 35s. a week. Board, lodging, lectures, and practical work. Under the auspices of the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies.—For details apply to Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., 2, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh.

THE WEST RIDING FEDERATION has arranged a Suffrage Walking Tour through the Skipton Division from July 20th—29th, for the Active Service League. The route will be through one of the most beautiful parts of Yorkshire, and the roads are excellent. The distance covered each day will be about ten miles, and open-air meetings will be held on the green, or in the market place of each village and town on the route. Any Suffragist who wants to combine a pleasant holiday with some work for the Active Service League will be most welcome for all or any part of the tour. Some are bringing cycles, which will enable us to reach outlying places which could not be touched by the walkers. For further particulars, cost, etc., write to Miss Loughnan, Suffrage Office, 35, Park-square, Leeds.

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Lot 4b.

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Lot 4c.

Dainty Two-piece Washing Striped Zephyr Gown, raglan sleeves, collar, and waistbelt of self, contrasting colours, buttons down centre front as in sketch. In all colours. **Special Sale price 12/11**

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